The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3777.
NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1863.
PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Collapse of the Confederate Finances.

A Forced Loan the Only Alternative.

Interesting Details of the Campaign in Virginia.

NARROW ESCAPE OF STUART'S CAVALRY

A Glance at the Civil and Political Aspect of Affairs.

THE IMPRESSMENT OF SLAVES.

How President Lincoln's Last Proclamation is Regarded.

We have received full files of Richmond papers to Oct. 27. They furnish us the following interesting and important extracts:

THE REBEL FINANCES.

A GLOOMY EXHIBIT.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Oct. 27 publishes a long communication signed *Sentinel* and headed "Plain truths plainly told." It opens thus:

"The leading facts of our present condition are such as these: We find the prices of all things enormously high, but unequally so. The *staple property* of the country is worth two or three—in some cases, four times its old value. But many, indeed, most of the *articles of consumption*—food, clothing, and the like—are from five to one hundred times their former prices. The inequality of rise is as significant and important a fact as the rise itself. Another great fact is the constant increase both of the rise and the inequality. And this increase based upon a sound bottom, viz.: the constant increase of the currency. *Mr. Memminger will still grind out currency night and day—but then, what is Mr. Memminger to do? Whosoever is not truly sorry for Mr. Memminger is a hard-hearted man.* Whosoever throws light, great or small, upon this subject, benefits the whole country, and all its interests. Nor will any man be more thankful than Mr. MEMMINGER, who occupies a position in which the danger of error is great, the consequences of error disastrous, and the odium of error intolerable.

The currency oppresses us only less than the Yankees. It would be a great convenience to many people to suspend existence for ten months in the year. They can hardly afford to remain alive. Air is cheap and water, but nothing else. The effects of an increase of circulating medium upon the scale of prices have passed from the provinces of speculation into that of history. Everybody now knows them simply as facts. Yet, despite this knowledge, and finding ourselves embarrassed already into a currency hundreds of millions in excess, we are compelled for want of knowledge how to do it better, or else from the dire necessities of the case, *to issue still at the rate of $50,000,000 per month, or $600,000,000 per annum.*

We desire to present, not so much an encouraging or discouraging, as a true view of our condition. After more than two years of bloody and desolating war, notwithstanding all our difficulties, we believe it to be true that the Confederacy is stronger in material resources to-day, if properly distributed and managed, than at the beginning of the contest. Foreign supplies on hand at the beginning have long since been exhausted. But two annual cycles of demand and supply, of production and consumption, have demonstrated by actual trial the self-sustaining resources of the country."

Then, after alluding to the bountiful harvests as a cause for thankfulness, the other side of the picture comes up for consideration. The writer says:

"Food, and clothing, and labor, and property, real and personal, have expanded immensely, but unequally in value. Some things remain at the old standard like little Gullivers among the Brobdignags. *Others have risen two-fold—an enormous rise; but others still five fold, ten, an hundred fold. How stupendous these charges!* We scarcely realize them. Some future historian will record the history of these convulsions in which we live, and men will wonder as they now do, at the description of earthquakes in Calabria, or the rise of islands from the sea. * * * * This is not mere exaggeration. Ask the salaried man, trying to stretch his unexpanded salary to meet his expenditures, after reducing these to necessaries. Ask thousands upon thousands of those as hard pressed as Government itself, for food and raiment, scant and coarse. We speak not these things as croakers, but would guage our evils to get at the remedy.

Not only is the scale not uniform, but it is not permanent. We have yet to come back to the old standard. * * We have to touch *gold* again, and then, unless previous provision has been made—*presto*, all things tumble to their true level, and so debtorss will suffer.

At the beginning of the war, Felix Debtor! At the close, Felix Creditor! Beware of the portcullis, both of war and of peace. That of war has already fallen and done its work; but when peace comes, owe no man anything on war basis. Government will then be a great debtor, and stands in need of peculiar caution.

Government finds itself in this predicament.—Itself a sufferer and the people suffering. It is anxious to relieve itself and them. But what means has the Government of affording relief? A bank issues notes, but it receives notes in return. For every dollar that goes out in currency it receives a dollar in the form of a note, and when the note falls due it receives its due or an equivalent dollar back. But it is not so with the Government; it pays out, out, out, but takes no notes—receives no return. Its expenditures are consumed as they go. True, it has taxes coming in, these are its *income*; it has no *property*. These taxes furnish the only means of redeeming its notes. The wants of the Government are necessarily immense. We append, below an estimate of what they are for the current six months:

ESTIMATES OF THE EXPENDITURES FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1863.

	Estimates.
Civil Government	$2,087,116
Interest, Public Debt	20,000,000
Principal due	1,288,700
War—Pay	62,000,000
Quartermaster	79,000,000
Transportation	56,500,000
Sundries	1,754,000
*Commissary	99,000,000
Medical Department	4,500,000
Ordnance	24,500,000
Engineering	6,000,000
Navy—Pay	1,400,000
Provisions	1,343,000
Stores	1,365 000
Iron-clads	2,000,000
Fuel	1,000,000
Sundries	1,225,000
Total, six months	$355,962,816

* The Commissary estimate in the report of the Secretary is $150,000,000, but this covers part of the first six months.

In regard to the excess over old prices in the foregoing table, we have no means of making any exact estimate. But it is probable that the excess would reach $150,0000,00 for 6 months, *i. e.*, $300,000,000 for 12 months. But since the estimate was made, the prices of very many things have doubled or quadrupled. Unless some mode of relief be found these expenses will soon reach a sum literally incapable of prediction. And that, too, when our resources are sufficient within ourselves, and simply because we do not understand how to avail ourselves of them aright.

In a word the condition of our finances is bad now, and getting worse daily, rapidly approaching ruin, and yet we have men, means and willing minds to improve them if we know how.

Government must consume in the course of a year about $350,000,000 or $400,000,000 even upon a specie basis, upon actual basis about $700,000,000, by estimate made a few months ago, at present rates $1,000,000,000, and that notwithstanding the fact that the Government gets many things at old prices. Many and large items—soldiers' wages, railroad transportation, &c. (We pretend not to accuracy in these estimates.) The truth, too, is increasing, for all the old difficulties remain, and new ones are added daily. In the nervous language of Mr. TOOMBS, we are exhausting the national resources in the ratio of geometrical progression. He correctly attributes our difficulties to two causes: 1. The delay in taxation. 2. The use of public credit in the form of currency. We concur entirely in the diagnosis. To the remedy he proposes we may refer hereafter."

The cause and remedy of this state affairs are discussed, and in the course of his speculation the writer observes:

"Government is our agent. We are compelling our agents to issue promises to pay—binding upon us—at ruinous rates, instead of furnishing our agent ready means. We are compelling our agent *to shave our paper* at ruinous sacrifices, rather than conform to actual facts.

We all complain of speculation. It is the natural result, the necessary result of the present redundancy of currency and the stupendous inequality of prices to which we have referred. To remove the cause can alone remedy the evil. *We are now shifting the property from hand to hand in the country, not by the just and safe law which transfers it from the hand of idleness and luxury to the hand of industry and economy,* but by a law which conveys it *from* the hand of *industry* to the *speculative hand.* We thus make wealth the reward of chance and speculation, not of merit, skill and labor. The influence of this upon the moral and industrial character of the people is even worse than upon their physical condition. Let thinking men reflect on this as the sure consequence of our present policy, or, rather, want of policy.

Let us consider what would have been our true policy in the first place, then endeavor to restore ourselves as nearly as possible to *statu quo ante bellum,* and then pursue the true policy. Should we not then recall currency, and that by some means that will recall it, get it to its proper height and keep it there? Is not this politic and necessary? We must use other means than currency. That was never intended to be *the form in which a large debt should stand.* Currency has a particular province, and that is not in its department. Suppose the British debt in the form of currency, and that, too, with Britain under blockade, could an idiot fail to see the ruin it would involve? No, our debt must assume a form different from currency—that is *so facile*, it is impossible to prevent excess. There is no break—no breeching—no ballast in this. It enables us to procrastinate, and to spread out the evil then for a little time. But its results are fatal if not promptly checked. Better to face the temporary difficulties, and to get over them as they rise, the *right* way than the *easy* way. Especially, better not to allow them to accumulate.

The effect on Government itself is but a small part of the evils, yet it imperils the cause. The evils, however, are general. The Government, the cause—the sufferers, both Government and people. But the people are at the bottom of all. The Government cannot relieve the difficulty except by their support. It is simply their agent. They are the principal. They hold the purse. It is their disbursing agent—borrowing on their credit, and by the manner in which they compel it to use their credit, playing the prodigal fiercely and bound to end in bankruptcy and ruin."

COMMENTS OF THE ENQUIRER.

The *Enquirer* introduces the above with these comments:

"*The condition of the currency has become so alarming that its importance has risen even above the excitements of military movements:* from every quarter of the Confederacy essays, schemes, expedients and remedies are daily scattered broadcast over the country, urging suggestions of every character and description. In the multiplicity of these counsels but one thing is certain and undisputed, and that is, that *the present financial management is an utter and absolute failure, rendered so, not by Mr. Memminger, but by the people themselves.* The funding scheme of Mr. MEMMINGER could only succeed by the prompt and persistent coöperation of the people in coming forward and continuing to convert the currency into bonds. It is not necessary to inquire into the reasons why the people have failed; the fact that they have not and will not voluntarily fund the currency, is the important matter for legislative consideration. * *

We do not believe that voluntary funding can be made available by any guarantees that legislation can throw around it. The people of the Confederacy have never been a bond-holding population; they do not understand its advantages; they have never invested their property in bonds; *these facts are patent to any man who has inquired and ascertained how much of any public loan has ever been taken by the people of the Confederate States. But these people understand taxation or a forced gift, and, from analogy, can easily learn all about a forced loan.*

Two expedients remained to the Government—*the forced loan* and the public sale of Confederate bonds for what they will bring, both to be accompanied with a cessation of the issue of Confederate treasury notes. *We prefer the former as the most certain and expeditious mode of reducing the currency.* By its adoption we believe the impressment law can be dispensed with, and this law has become an evil of very great magnitude."

WHICH IS THE SAFE CURRENCY.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has some comments on Secretary CHASE's speech at Cincinnati, in the course of which it says:

"As between the two kinds of paper money, then, 'greenbacks' and Confederate bills, the whole credit of the one kind of paper depends upon the conquest of another nation, and the credit of the other kind is based upon our own property and industry. It is the estates and wealth of the South, therefore, that constitute the fund out of which both nations count upon making good their liabilities and saving their credit. *From Southern means one or the other of the two currencies is to be redeemed. Which shall it be?*

No human being in the Confederacy, endowed with ordinary discourse of reason, believes in his heart that the Yankees will subjugate us, and pay their war debt out of our confiscated lands. Not one. *Well, then, Mr. Chase's green money is wildcat pure and simple, while our Treasury bills, issued on the basis of that which is our own, and upon our resolution to defend the same, stand firm and staunch.*

Another element also will, as we believe, enter into the account upon the general settlement. If we defeat their invasion by force of arms, that is by the destruction of their armies and military power, *then there will be nothing to hinder us from imposing a contribution upon them, and collecting it, too, for the expenses of the war.* One maxim of the sententious LINCOLN is worthy of all acceptation; it is, that 'the loser of the cause pays the cost.'" So be it.

Our Confederate money is good money. The President, who generally says the right word at the right time, is reported to have told the people in North Carolina, during his present tour,

'To take care of their Confederate money, that it would be of full value after a while. Many persons are throwing away money under the prevailing mania for all kinds of extravagance, which they could most advantageously use, perhaps, may sorely need after a while.'"

A METHOD TO IMPROVE THE CURRENCY.

In the Virginia Senate on Oct. 26, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. LEWIS, was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Resolved,—That the select committee on the subject of the currency inquire into the expediency of authorizing a loan, by the Commonwealth of Virginia, to the Confederate Government, of $10,000,000, to bear an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; and that they inquire also as to the more expedient mode of raising that sum—the said loan to be made only upon the condition that proportionate sums are subscribed by the other States of the Confederacy, and by corporations and private individuals, amounting in the whole to $100,000,000; and upon the further condition that the Confederate Government issue her bonds for said loans, and that neither the principal or interest of said bonds shall be liable to taxation by the Confederate or State Government.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

A DETAILED SKETCH OF THE RECENT CAMPAIGN.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 26.

No connected account has yet been published of the movements of our army during the recent campaign in Northern Virginia. From the information in our reach, we make up a hasty and imperfect narrative.

It would appear to have been Gen. LEE's plan *to send A. P. Hill's corps by a route west of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Manassas Junction, there to cut off Meade's retreat, whilst Ewell's corps followed on the right flank of the retreating enemy, and would be ready to fall upon his rear when he should be brought to a stand.* In furtherance of this plan HILL left Madison County on or about the 8th inst., and moved toward Sperryville. On the same day EWELL crossed the Rapidann at Raccoon Ford. At this place occurred the first cavalry fight, in which we drove the enemy back, but not without sustaining considerable loss. Here NEWTON and other gallant officers fell.

Meade having apparently seen through the designs of Gen. Lee, began his retreat simultaneously with our advance, and, having the benefit of the railroad, and moving on a direct line, *it is no matter of surprise that he managed to frustrate them.*

On Sunday, HAMPTON's cavalry, under the immediate command of STUART, moving in advance of EWELL's corps, reached Culpepper Court-house, and, moving along the railroad, encountered the enemy at Brandy Station. The battle took place on the farm of JOHN MINOR BOTTS, one of the charges of our cavalry being made through his front yard. We may here remark that the property on the farm of this extraordinary individual, of whom the Government of the Confederate States stand in such fear, had been religiously respected by the Yankees; whereas, the country around was little better than a wilderness, his fences and crops were untouched. But that Sunday night wrought a change in its condition. Three thousand Confederate cavalry bivouacked there after the battle, and fed their horses in his cornfield. The next morning there were very few fence-rails and very little corn left. The men could be heard to say while building high their fires, "Pile on, boys, they are nothing but d—d old Union rails." BOTTS came down Monday morning and said he would like to get a certificate of the quantity of corn used and rails burnt. *He was dismissed very cavalierly,* and told that we had no time to attend to such matters.

Monday our cavalry came up with the enemy at Jefferson, on the road from Culpepper Court-house to Warrenton. There an obstinate fight took place, which resulted in the enemy being driven across Hedgeman's River to Warrenton Springs, from which place the enemy were also driven after a battle. In each of these battles we took several hundred prisoners. EWELL's corps, having changed its line of march, reached Warrenton on Tuesday morning. MEADE's army was at this time across the Rappahannock, and believed to have halted at Warrenton Junction, and between that point and Catlett's Station. Two thousand cavalry were sent down from Warrenton to reconnoitre in the direction of Catlett. On arriving near the latter place, Tuesday evening, they found the enemy were moving heavy columns of infantry along the railroad toward Manassas; and they thereupon immediately turned to retrace their steps toward Warrenton, but on reaching a road which crossed their route, leading from Warrenton Junction to Manassas, they found that the enemy were also moving infantry in large masses along this road. *They were thus completely hemmed in.* Night came on as they reached this road. *The heavy tramp of the enemy's infantry and the rumble of their artillery sounded right in front of them.* Gen. STUART withdrew his little force into a thicket of old field pines, hoping that the enemy would pass him by unnoticed, and leave his road to Warrenton clear. *The enemy were moving so near our position that every word of command and even ordinary conversation could be distinctly heard by us. Our situation was extremely critical—any accident—the accidental discharge of a pistol—would have disclosed our position, and then, in view of the overwhelming force of the enemy nothing awaited us but destruction or surrender.* Stuart gave his *officers and men to understand that surrender was not to be thought of, but that the enemy was to be fought to the last. A council of war having been called, it was resolved, as the best thing that could be done under the circumstances, to desert the nine pieces of horse artillery, and for the cavalry in six columns to endeavor to cut their way through the enemy.* But after some reflection STUART resolved not to abandon his artillery, and struck upon a device for informing Gen. LEE, who was at Warrenton, of his situation. He called for three volunteers to undertake a desperate enterprise. CROCKETT EDDINS, of this city, and two other young men immediately stepped forth to undertake anything their General might order. STUART ordered them to put on infantry knapsacks, and, shouldering muskets to advance in the darkness to the road, fall into the enemy's column, and, crossing it, to make their way to Warrenton, and say to Gen. LEE that he was surrounded, and he "must send some of his people to help him out." EDDINS and his two gallant comrades obeyed orders, and reached Warrenton in safety.

The last division of the enemy halted and bivouacked opposite Stuart and within one hundred and fifty yards of his position—so close that we could hear the Yankee pouring out oats to feed their horses. During the night two of MEADE's staff straggled into our lines and were taken prisoners. One of them, a gay young fellow, said to STUART, "All right, General, we sup with you to-night, you dine with us to-morrow," intimating that STUART would, by that time, be a prisoner.

At daylight Wednesday morning STUART was informed by the cracking of our skirmishers' muskets that LEE had received his message, and was sending "some of the people" to help him. As LEE's advancing columns attracted the enemy's attention, STUART, from the rear, opened on them with grape and canister. The enemy were much disordered by the cannonade from so unexpected a quarter, and, taking advantage of the confusion, STUART limbered up his guns and, with cavalry and artillery, dashed through the hostile ranks and rejoined Gen. LEE. The enemy suffered a loss of one hundred and eighty killed in this affair.

That evening HILL's corps reached Bristoe Station just after MEADE's army had passed that point. What appeared to be a small portion of the enemy was discovered behind a long embankment of the railroad, and two brigades of HILL's corps were ordered to dislodge them. Then followed the battle of Bristoe, which has already been mentioned in these columns. What appeared to be a trifling force of the enemy, turned out to be two full army corps, lying in ambush to gobble up any inconsiderate brigades that might attempt to dislodge them. An hour's experiment convinced our men that a formidable force was in their front, and they withdrew. We had three or four hundred men killed and wounded in the fight. The enemy admit a severe loss, but they left but few dead upon the field. Before the main body of our army could get up the battle was over. That night our men were drawn up in line of battle, but when the day broke on Thursday morning, the enemy was gone. *Our forces followed them as far as Manassas Junction, and, resting here a day, began a retrograde movement towards the Rappahannock.* Our cavalry on Thursday, crossed Bull Creek, near the foot of Bull Run Mountain, and made a reconnoissance as far as Centreville, where they were driven back by the enemy's infantry.

Thus ended this famous retreat and pursuit. Our army returned to the Rappahannock, *having lost in the campaign about one thousand men killed, wounded and prisoners, and having taken near two thousand prisoners.* Of the enemy's loss in killed and wounded we have no means of making an estimate. *During the pursuit our troops never made over twelve miles a day.* The results of the campaign are important. We took a large number of prisoners and horses, *ascertained Meade's army to consist of not more than fifty thousand infantry,* destroyed the railroad from Manassas to Rappahannock Station, and removed MEADE's headquarters from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock.

During the campaign our cavalry did splendid service. They performed all the successful fighting, and took nine-tenths of the prisoners.

As belonging rather to the period of *our* retreat than of MEADE's, we have made no mention of the cavalry victory gained by STUART over KILPATRICK on the 19th instant.

THE CAPTURE AT CHARLESTOWN.

From the Rockingham Register, Oct. 26.

On Sunday morning last, a little after daylight, a portion of Gen. IMBODEN's forces captured a regiment of Yankees, the Ninth Maryland infantry, and the greater part of a cavalry company at Charlestown, Jefferson County, numbering from 450 to 500 men. The attack, we learn, was led by Mr. HARRY GILMOR and Capt. JOHN H. MCNEILL. It was a complete surprise. Our forces had marched from Berryville, in Clarke County, starting about 2 o'clock, and reaching Charlestown, twelve miles distant, just in time to "wake up" and surprise the Yankees. The Yankees retreated to the Court-house, in which they had made port-holes, and prepared to fight us. After they had gotten in, MCNEILL stuck a white flag on his gun, and going to the Court-house, demanded a surrender. This they promptly declined to do, and declared their purpose to fight. MCNEILL retired, when they commenced firing on our troops, but so wildly, that "nobody was hurt." We soon put a battery in position, and gave them a few round shots, some of which struck and passed through the Court-house, when they speedily indicated their wish to be taken prisoners, and our gallant fellows very politely and kindly accommodated them. So the whole party were "bagged," without great trouble, before breakfast.

The Confederates then enjoyed the hospitalities which the Yankees had prepared for themselves, and gathering up all the plunder about, the wagons, the horses, the guns, the knapsacks, the sugar, coffee, ammunition, &c., &c., of which there were right smart quantities, prepared to retire. Just then a superior force of the enemy made its appearance from the direction of Harper's Ferry, when we retired slowly and in good order with our prisoners and booty to Berryville, the enemy following at a respectful distance, and fighting us as opportunity offered. In this retrograde movement we lost some twenty men killed and wounded. Of the enemy's loss we cannot speak. It was quite a nice affair, and was very handsomely managed. The prisoners are now on their way to Richmond.

ANOTHER ADVANCE TOWARD BRISTOL.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 26.

The Lynchburgh *Republican* of Saturday, says:

"Passengers from the West last night report that our pickets at Blountville, nine miles below Bristol, were driven in on Thursday evening by a heavy force of the enemy, who are again advancing toward Bristol, our troops retreating before them. It is stated the Yankees in this section have been largely reinforced, and prompt steps will have to be taken by our authorities to arrest their advance, or the Southwest will be overrun and devastated."

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 27.

There is nothing of interest from Northern Virginia.

It was reported here yesterday that the Yankees had appeared in force on the Stafford hills, over against Fredericksburgh; but the story was ascertained to have been brought from Ashland, and was entirely without foundation in fact. Up to 6 o'clock last evening no Yankees had appeared in sight of Fredericksburgh.

FROM GORDONSVILLE.

GORDONSVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 25.

It is reported that the Yankees are again at Warrenton Junction.

One hundred and fifty prisoners of those captured at Charlestown passed through here to-day.

A man belonging to the provost guard at Culpepper Court-house was shot dead last night while stealing cabbage.

A Yankee, calling himself TIMOTHY MCKEAN, was arrested here to-day as a spy.

IMPRESSMENTS.

AN IMPORTANT OFFICIAL ORDER REGARDING THE IMPRESSMENT OF SLAVES.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
RICHMOND, Oct. 24, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDER NO. 138.—The following instructions are published for carrying into effect the 9th Section of the Act of 26th March 1863. To regulate impressments in respect to labor on fortifications and other public works in States in which provisions have not been made on this subject:

1. The Commanding-General, or the officer of Engineers in charge of the work, shall have power to decide upon the necessity for making impressments of slaves for this purpose, after making suitable efforts to secure the necessary labor by contract. He must be satisfied of the necessity of the measure before he resorts to it.

2. He may authorize the impressment of male slaves between the ages of seventeen and fifty years, but before the 1st day of December next shall abstain from impressing slaves from plantations exclusively devoted to the production of grain and provisions without the consent of the owner, except in cases of urgent necessity.

3. No impressments shall be made of the slaves employed in the domestic and family service exclusively, nor upon farms or plantations where there are not more than three slaves of the age specified, and not more than five per cent. of the population of slaves shall be impressed in any county at the same time, unless the necessity is very great, and after consultation with this Department or the Governor of the State in which the impressment is to be made.

4. The ordinary period for impressment shall be sixty days, but if the owner of any slave shall fail to bring the slaves impressed to the place of rendezvous within five days after the time appointed, the slaves so withheld may be detained for ninety days, and for a longer term of ten days for every day of default, unless a reasonable excuse can be given for the delays that have occurred.

5. It shall be the duty of the Commanding-General in charge of any lines requiring fortifications, to acquaint himself with the resources of slave labor within his department, and to consider with care the manner in which he may obtain the control of whatever is necessary for the public service by fair and equitable apportionment among the owners of such property. He will consult with the Governor of the State and other State authorities as to the best mode of proceeding, so that his impressment may cause the least embarrassment to the industrial pursuits of the community.

6. Notices shall be given of the number and character of the slaves required, the time and place of their delivery, the time for which the service is required, and of the arrangements made for the subsistence, management and custody of the slaves so required; and if the masters of slaves shall agree to furnish subsistence for their slaves, and a suitable overseer or agent to superintend them, they shall have the privilege of so doing. But such overseers shall be subject to the control of the officer in charge, and may be dismissed for any misconduct by him.

7. The sum of twenty dollars per month for each slave delivered in pursuance to requisition, and fifteen dollars per month for each slave held in consequence of failure of his master to obey requisition made as hereinbefore provided, shall be paid by the Confederate States, and soldiers' rations, medicines, and medicinal attendance furnished, and the value of all such slaves, as may die during their time of service or thereafter from injuries received or diseases contracted in such service or may not be returned, shall be paid by the Confederate States. Such value shall be conclusively established by a formal appraisement b a Board of Experts mutually agreed upon at the time the slaves are received into the Confederate service. Compensation shall also be made for all injuries to slaves arising from the act of the public enemy, or from any injury arising from a want of due diligence on the part of the authorities of the Confederate States. But the Confederate States will not be liable for any slave not returned by reason of fraud or collusion on the part of his owner or his agent, or the overseer selected by him to superintend them, nor if his death should be caused by the act of God, or by disease existing when the slave is received by Confederate authorities.

8. Subsistence and provisions furnished by the owner shall be commuted for at the rates allowed soldiers in service. All slaves sent voluntarily to the Confederate authorities, and accepted by them without other special contract, shall stand on the same footing as those delivered under requisition, and the owners of all slaves delivered or taken under requisition shall be entitled to regard the Confederate States as contracting with them to comply with the obligations and conditions herein expressed.

9. In case there should be any disagreement on the subject of the value of any slave impressed, or in case the impressing officer shall not be satisfied of the accuracy of any valuation or valuations, the appraisement shall be referred to the appraisers appointed under the 5th section of the act concerning impressments according to the provisions of the act of Congress, approved 27th April, 1863, and published in Orders No. 53, current series. By order.

(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Insp'r.-Gen'l.

THE IMPRESSMENT OF PRODUCE.

In the Virginia Senate, on Oct. 21, resolutions regarding the impressment of produce being under consideration, Mr. GUY said:

"In the beginning of this war the Confederate Government asked for the patriotic coöperation of the people of the country, and it did not ask in vain. Now the Government asks for nothing, but takes all it wants; we hear of no appeals now being made to the patriotism and liberality of the people. The plan pursued by the Confederate Government is giving great dissatisfaction in the country—many persons are withholding supplies, and many are indifferent as to whether they will put in any wheat during the present season. Indeed, he had learned that one of the most extensive farmers, on one of the finest farms on James River, had not seeded an ounce of wheat, and none was intended to be seeded. And this is caused by dissatisfaction arising from the unequal operations of the Impressment law. By this law one man has the whole of his wheat taken at $5 per bushel, while his neighbor, being more fortunate, obtains $10 per bushel. Some farmers, residing on the line of the railroads, had lost the whole of their crops. Some produce had been taken while *in transitu* to the cities. Some had been seized in the hands of the commission merchants, while some farmers, who resided beyond easy reach of the railroad, had escaped altogether. He desired and hoped that the Impressment law might be made to operate more equally, and that only one-fourth of each man's produce might be taken."

THE CALL FOR THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 27.

LINCOLN has made various proclamations since the commencement of the war, some of which have seemed to the world scarcely less unreasonable than those of the Chinese Emperor. The latest performance of this sort is the call for three hundred thousand men. These enormous figures formerly possessed considerable potency. They startled the imagination and bewildered the judgment. Like over indulgence or excess in other things, they have now lost their power. Like a reckless spendthrift, or an injudicious showman, LINCOLN has exhausted his resources, and stated the palate of the audience. They have now become familiar with these enormous bravados and their insignificant results. A call for three or four hundred thousand men fails to elicit a note of admiration from the jaded sensibilities of the world. Even LINCOLN—dead as he appears to be to all sense of the ridiculous, except in the form of a bar-room story—shrinks from the absurdity of calling for a million. He has used up his stock of novelties, and the manager is obliged to repeat his stale exhibitions.

There must be an attempt at the facetious in the appeal for volunteers, in default of which the draft will be made to work again. *He knows well that no volunteers are to be expected in the future.* In fact, it may be doubted whether the Yankee nation, between the disgust of those in the army and the servility of those out of it, are not reduced to the condition of the volunteer in the Mexican war, who so bitterly regretted his rashness that he swore never to do a voluntary act again.

The volunteers will not be forthcoming, and recourse must be had to the draft. Enough has been seen of the workings of that institution to show that it is cumbrous and ineffective. It will require a considerable time to procure men by its means, and put them in serviceable condition. It is evident that these men are destined to fill up the gaps which will be made by the expiration of the term of service of a large number of the original levies. Nearly the whole Yankee army will go out of service during the Summer. This draft will but partially fill the void in numbers, and not at all in efficiency. All accounts concur in stating that their new levies make very bad troops. There is but one plan which will secure the control of an efficient army, and that is to retain all the veteran troops. It is problematical if the laws necessary for this purpose can be made or enforced. Discontent and dissatisfaction will greatly impair the spirit of the men if faith is broken with them, and they are retained longer under their colors.

The last call may properly be considered a symptom of weakness. *If the money exemption be still allowed, it will prove abortive as a means of raising men, and will be found a superfluous auxiliary to the machinery for manufacturing paper promises to pay. If that provision be discarded, a number of reluctant men will, after long delay and much difficulty, be obtained to take the place of soldiers accustomed to defeat, but still by time and discipline welded together into an effective military machine. The best and most numerous army that the Yankees will ever have has been already put in the field.* It has inflicted much damage on the South, and effected some conquests, but *there are indications that its course is run.* The peculiar advantages possessed by the North have been turned to nearly all the account of which they were susceptible. We may not only hope to see them checked in their career, but to behold the mushroom growth of their power decline with the rapidity with which it sprang up. The colossus with the feet of clay will be flung down and broken. *Altogether, the signs are more cheering than they have been, and a few more vigorous and well-combined efforts in the West may cause the new year to open with the fairest promise.*

THE SITUATION—POLITICAL AND CIVIL.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended throughout the United States for the present. Such is the substance of a recent ukase issued by LINCOLN. These are terrible words. They transport us at once from a land of law and liberty to one of irresponsible despotism. They bridge the mighty chasm that separates the open workings of free institutions from the dark concealment of tyranny. They efface the great distinction that divides trial by jury from a French *interrogatoire* or a Spanish inquisition. But a few years since the prediction that a President would venture to abolish, or the people submit to be deprived of so cherished and inestimable a safeguard of liberty, would have been received as the ravings of a madman. Yet we have lived to see this, and a hundred other usurpations, tamely acquiesced in by a people who boasted of their jealous attachment to constitutional Government, who flaunted the banners of Republicanism defiantly in the face of the world, and arrogantly proclaimed their mission of converting the earth to the Democratic faith.

This wonderful change has been not less unexampled for its rapidity than thorough in its nature. *But three years have elapsed since that people, now so patient beneath the lash, rioted in the very drunkenness of license.* The most unshackled liberty, the most expansive dreams of universal emancipation, and the wildest vagaries of speculation, were regarded as the rich fruit of American institutions. The sublime theories of antiquity's sages, the grandest conceptions of the practical modern statesman, and the fairest visions of the poet, were to be eclipsed by the unequaled combination of National greatness with individual liberty, of material prosperity and perfection in the arts and sciences with public spirit and pure patriotism, displayed in the triumphant career of the Model Republic. Instantaneously as the fantastic forms of twilight yield to the full brightness of day, the gorgeous illusion has vanished. Without the long wars that prostrate the strength of nations, or the insidious causes which slowly undermine their greatness, *the Yankees have passed at once from the extreme of unbridled freedom to the most abject servility.*

The ancients were accustomed, in the hour of their greatest prosperity, when Fortune seemed to have showered all her gifts upon them, most to fear a sudden reverse. They sought by propitiating Nemesis to avert the penalty due to a happiness beyond what is allotted to mortals. The Yankees, so far from making any such sacrifice or voluntary humiliation, waxed conceited and haughty. They were dictatorial and vainglorious, confident in their wealth and power, and anxious to impose their own will on all mankind. They forced the South to resist their aggression and tyranny, and then, in the true spirit of vulgar despotism, resolved to revenge the insult which they deemed to have been offered to their sovereign will. The avenging Deity has already stripped them of that liberty which they sought to wrest from another people, and, with greater evils still in store for them, they give to the world the spectacle of a nation so degraded as to cheerfully surrender its dearest rights to the most ignoble of despots.

There is a picture, by GEROME, which represents the Coliseum in the palmy days of the Roman Empire. * * * * If we look to the other side of the Potomac, we shall not behold the bloody sports of the amphitheatre. Times and manners have changed. The servility of every age is equally disgusting in its demonstrations, but the fashions of brutality and cruelty vary. We shall behold a people as vindictive in the persecution of millions who were lately their associates under a common Government as it is possible for any tribe of savages to be. We shall see them gloating over the exhibition of pain and woe with the epicurean nicety exhibited by the critical frequenters of the gladiatorial shows, united with the devilish glee of intense hatred. We shall behold a nation, so lost to all intelligence of the liberal principles on which their Government was based, as to strive to substitute force for consent, and still to adorn to the monstrous hybrid, born of such dissimilar parents, the name of Republic and Union. We shall see the noblest franchises of the citizen yielded without a murmur, the firmest bulwarks of liberty cast down without opposition, and all that gives dignity or value to the political life of a country bartered for the hope of reducing another nation to the same degraded condition with themselves.

There, too, as in the motley rabble of the imperial city, is collected the accumulated refuse of different regions. The vices of Syria contaminated Rome. "The Orontes has flowed into the Tiber," said the bitter satirist. From the sewers of European cities the fetid stream has commingled with a congenial native element, and brought forth from the teeming soil a rich crop of vice and iniquity. Law and liberty are prostrated beneath the feet of a despot. But it is not the genius of a CÆSAR that has grasped with conscious superiority the helm of the storm-tossed State, confident that he alone can guide it trough the perils that environ it. It is the debased inclination of a people who so lately arrogated the first place among the nations of the earth, and claimed the exclusive possession of the honor won for a common Government by the Southern people, who have forced a Roman's iron sceptre *into the hands of a brute and a fool. The anti-climax of a Republic, beginning with Washington and terminating with Lincoln, is perfect.* "Bread and the gladiators," is no longer the cry of the populace. The slaughter of the Southern people, and the division of the Southern lands, is the cry, not less sanguinary and more comprehensive than that of the Roman rabble. The servility that reigned in the Coliseum is extended to an entire nation. Bearing aloft the venerable ensigns of constitutional liberty, the writ of *habeas corpus*, freedom of speech, and responsibility of authority—voluntarily devoting themselves to a political death a thousand times more ignominious than the forced doom of the gladiator—they offer them freely to the upstart tyrant, whose vulgarity and poverty of intellect afford them no excuse for their debasement, and cry, with one consenting voice, "*Ave Lincoln Imperator, morituri te salutant.*"

GENS. GRANT AND THOMAS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 26.

It will interest our readers to know who are the Generals to whom the Yankee Government have intrusted the most powerful military force upon which they rely for the subjugation of the South. We may safely say that the Southern armies that have brought ROSECRANS to grief, have little to fear from his successors.

Gen. GRANT is a man of ordinary intellectual ability, with some talent for mathematics, and is considered as a good conductor of a siege when the place invested is to be taken by time and regular approaches. It remains to be seen what is his capacity for defending himself against a siege, as he will have to do at Chattanooga.

GEORGE THOMAS, who is put in command of ROSECRANS' army proper, is a Virginian, and comes from the neighborhood of Lynchburgh. *He is a fat beefy man of forty and in the old army was considered as little better than a numskull.* In Texas, before the war, he was Lieutenant Colonel in the regiment of which Gen. LEE was Colonel and VAN DORN Major. Gen. TWIGGS, who commanded the department, thought so little of him that, having occasion to divide the regiment to meet the exigencies of the service, he gave VAN DORN the command of four companies, to the exclusion of THOMAS.

The most remarkable thing about this man is that, *after being the most rabid and loud-mouthed Secessionist before the war—so much so that by his great zeal he actually made some officers who are now in the Southern army feel ashamed of themselves*—he should have taken up arms for the preservation of the Union. His conduct can only be explained by the fact that he married a Yankee woman, old enough for his mother, and whose money has great influence over him.

THE CARTEL.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 31.

Commissioner ROBERT OULD returned on Saturday from an interview with the Yankee Commissioner MEREDITH, who gave our Commissioner to understand that he had no power to negotiate for any further exchanges: that Secretary STANTON had been opposed to any exchange of prisoners during the war, and that his policy had come to be the policy of his Government.

Commissioner OULD inquired why he (MEREDITH) had not answered his last correspondence, and MEREDITH replied that he had sent the letter to his Government for its action. The interview here ended, and it is probable it will be the last, unless the desire for its renewal comes from the other side.

The Confederate Government holds now prisoners equal in number and rank, to the Yankee Government. STANTON's plea for his policy of no exchange is, that our armies are recruited by the exchanged prisoners, and his idea is, that by catching them all, at various times, and holding them, the armies of Gens. LEE and BRAGG will become "small by degrees and beautifully less." A good Yankee idea, truly.

—The *Examiner*, of Oct. 27, says: "The number of prisoners of all descriptions held in the Castle yesterday amounted to nearly 1,500—a larger number than has ever been held at any one period before. A list of 500 is being prepared, who will be sent to the army of Northern Virginia."

—Considerable excitement has been created by the report of JEFF. DAVIS' recent speech at Atlanta, in which he was represented as eulogizing BRAGG. Mr. DAVIS denies that he did anything of the sort, although the report of his speech, as sent to the Press, was approved by BRAGG's military censors.

—In the Second Market, Richmond, on Saturday, pork was held at $2 per ℔, and peas at $1 50 per quart.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Political Complexion of the Next House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1863.

Dividing the members elect to the next House of Representatives into those who support the Administration in its endeavors to suppress the rebellion and those who are opposed to the war and hinder its prosecution, the roll of the several delegations may be called thus:

ADMINISTRATION.		ANTI-WAR.	
Connecticut	3	Connecticut	1
California	3	California	—
Illinois	5	Illinois	9
Indiana	4	Indiana	7
Iowa	6	Iowa	—
Kansas	1	Kansas	—
Maine	4	Maine	1
Massachusetts	10	Massachusetts	—
Michigan	5	Michigan	1
Minnesota	2	Minnesota	—
Missouri	4	Missouri	4
New-Hampshire	2	New-Hampshire	1
New-Jersey	1	New-Jersey	4
New-York	14	New-York	17
Ohio	5	Ohio	14
Oregon	1	Oregon	—
Pennsylvania	12	Pennsylvania	12
Rhode Island	2	Rhode Island	—
Vermont	3	Vermont	—
Wisconsin	3	Wisconsin	3
Total	90	Total	74

But there are Border State Representatives in the House elect whose votes, from their consanguinity to Slavery, have, in the popular apprehensions, been assigned to the policy that opposes the war. These Representatives are as follows:

KENTUCKY.

Dist.	Dist.
1..Lucien Anderson.	6..Green Clay Smith.
2..George H. Yeam.	7..Brutus J. Clay.
3..Henry Grider.	8..Wm. H. Randall.
4..Aaron Harding.	9..Wm. H. Wadsworth.
5..Robert Mallory.	Total, 9.

MISSOURI.

Frank P. Blair, Jr. Total, 1.

VIRGINIA.

1..L. H. Chandler.	3..B. M. Kitchen.
2..Joseph Segar.	Total, 3.

I will venture to take the politics of many of these Border State men out of the field of speculation, at least so far as the organization of the House is concerned.

Of *Kentucky*—LUCIEN ANDERSON (all honor to him!) is an Administration man "up to the hub." He will as thoroughly sustain the war as SAMUEL CASEY did in the last House. More, (and more honor to him!) he goes for the destruction of human Slavery, not only in his own noble State, but throughout the Republic. And ANDERSON will go into caucus.

It is *probable* that GEORGE H. YEAM will vote for the Administration candidates for the organization, if he does not go into caucus. It is *probable* that HENRY GRIDER will do the same. *This probability could have been, and can yet be, made a certainty.* Kentuckians who have in the last ten months gone homeward from Washington, from missions of a pure patriotism, carrying in their hearts the bitterness of disappointment and the sense of injury and neglect, where they had a right to expect sympathy and care, as children have the right to expect fostering from their parents, will understand what I mean. Of HARDING I have not at present sufficient knowledge to speak. Of ROBERT MALLORY there is no hope nor present possibility of political good. GREEN CLAY SMITH stumped Ohio for BROUGH. Could anything more be asked? He will vote for the Administration candidates on the organization, if he does not go into caucus. So will BRUTUS J. CLAY. So will WILLIAM H. RANDALL. Of WADSWORTH, like MALLORY, there is neither hope nor present possibility of political good. So that of six of these Border State men, it may be said that it is *nearly* certain that they will help organize the House in behalf of the prosecution of the war and the support of the Administration.

Of *Missouri*—politicians unprincipled in heart and foes of their country thinly veiled with patriotism, are taking FRANK BLAIR's name in vain, and assigning him as a tool to be used in the next House to embarrass the Government and encourage the rebellion. His is the pedigree of political sagacity and of patriotism. Never will he descend into that avernus of politics, from which revocation can difficultly be purchased with ten years sacrifice of youth and blood, upon the altars that are set up in camps and on battle fields.

Of *Virginia*—L. H. CHANDLER, like ANDERSON, of Kentucky, is for the Administration "up to the hub." He is a sound Northern man, though the "rib taken from his side" by marriage is of Maryland. JOSEPH SEGAR is understood to have had his support of the Administration strained to that point of tension where patriotism almost breaks; but he has been heard to say that he would vote for CASEY for Clerk. I regard him as sure to vote for all the nominees of the Administration caucus. B. M. KITCHEN stands squarely for emancipation. That's enough. He will go into caucus, too. So well is this known that the conspiracy against the country which seeks to replace ETHERIDGE as Clerk, and to make an anti-war Democrat Speaker, has set up a man named MCKENZIE to contest KITCHEN's seat, in order to exclude his vote from the organization of the House.

So the account with the Border State men elect, thought to be doubtful, but reasonably certain to vote for the Administration, stands thus:

Kentucky	6	Eastern Virginia	3
Missouri	1		—
Total			10

In the roll from the Free States, first above, the name of Mr. CORNING, of New-York, was allowed to stand, as a Democratic representative. I take it for granted that Mr. PRUYN will succeed him. *Delaware* is to choose one member. He will be SMITHERS, a Unionist and a supporter of the Administration. Maryland is to choose five members. If the policy which allowed our last candidate for Governor in Delaware to be defeated is not persistently and rancorously repeated against this State, Maryland will *surely* send to Congress five staunch upholders of the war, and supporters of the Administration. The new State of West Virginia will send three members. Of these, BLAIR and BROWN, unequivocal supporters of the Administration, are sure to be elected. The election of WHALEY is probable, though not certain. It is greatly to be desired, for he is an ultra-Abolitionist.

Now, how stands the account?

Administration.		Anti-War.
	Free States.	
90		74
	Border States thought doubtful.	
10		3
	States yet to elect.	
9		0
109		77

Of candidates for Speaker there are now in the field at least seven. All of them have their claims

—all of them are men of note, and of legislative experience; all have devotedly served their country in her trials. I know too well the duty of a journalist, to indicate a preference for one out of a number of candidates, representing politics which himself supports. But I should blink a notorious fact, if I did not say, that **SCHUYLER COLFAX** is indicated as the Speaker of the next House. In like manner, out of the six gentlemen named in connection with the Clerkship, the general impression is, that the office will almost unanimously be conceded to **SAMUEL CASEY**, the staunch Kentuckian in the last House, who rubined himself at home, by sustaining at Washington, the extremest war measures of the Government.

This letter would be incomplete if I did not notice a scheme, attributed to the "Blair Family," to make **FRANK BLAIR** a candidate for Speaker, and to secure to him the Border State vote, and then to dictate terms of public policy, and other terms, to the Administration; and if these were rejected to throw themselves into the arms of the anti-war Democrats, organize the House, and obstruct the Government. The scheme is too improbable and too monstrous for belief. *The initial elements to accomplish it, the Border State vote, cannot be controlled for such a purpose.* **MONTGOMERY BLAIR**'s canvass of Maryland against our radical candidates for Congress, who are sure to be elected, would alone suffice to strike this conspiracy stone-dead as it stalked into caucus. But **FRANK BLAIR**'s Republican life, and his soldierly service in the field, forbid belief in a scheme which crouching traitors against their country liquorishly dream of, but do not expect.

S. W.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Comparison of Russia and the United States—Area and Population—Their Future Growth—The Progress of Russia and America Southward—Their Destiny.

THE BEECHES, Oct. 19, 1863.

In *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* for October, there is an article on Russia and the United States, containing a singular error, which, as it has been transferred to many newspapers, it is worth while to correct. The subject also is interesting, as comparing the progress and resources of the two great and growing empires of the world. The comparison of the most prominent features is thus made in *Hunt's Magazine*:

	Square Miles.	Population.
Russia	302,074	75,148,690
United States	3,250,000	31,445,080
Total	3,552,074	106,593,770
Europe and Great Britain	1,647,425	215,918,068

Thus the two empires have an area of virgin and prolific soil more than double that of the whole of Europe. Their population is nearly one-half that of Europe, doubling every twenty years, and will, in half a century, exceed that of Europe.

There are two or three important errors in this, which a person well acquainted with statistics sees at once, but which the public generally will not notice. This statement makes the surface of Russia only a tenth of the United States, when it is in fact *double* as great. The fact is, that a Russian square mile is equal to *twenty* English square miles; hence, the actual area of Russia, in terms of our measurement, is nearly *six millions of square miles*—by far the *greatest area of any State or Empire on earth.* Nor is this all. The area of Russia is constantly increasing, and has been for two hundred years, by encroachments on the territory of the Chinese-Tartar Empire. Her drum beat is gradually heard further and further up the great Valley of the Amoor, and is displacing the stolid Chinese from some of the finest parts of Asia. But let us take a glance at the relative proportions of Russia and the United States. The following is the specific area of Russia:

	Square Miles.
European Russia	1,414,456
Asiatic Russia	4,346,000
American Russia	370,000
Aggregate	6,130,456

The area of the United States is 2,936,130 square miles.

The territory of the United States is, therefore, superficially, but half that of Russia; but it is double that of European Russia; but a small fraction less than the whole area of Europe, and equal to that of the Roman Empire, or that of **ALEXANDER**.

The comparison of *surfaces*, however, is by no means the proper mode of comparing empires; nor is that of comparing population, debts or armies. The true mode is to compare (1) the *resources* of the country for the support of population, (which includes area, climate and productions,) and (2) the actual growth of population and the arts. I may here note another error in the statement quoted. Russia and the United States do *not* double in "twenty years" by any means. The United States doubles in about twenty-four years; but Russia is a country of very slow growth in population. The difference is made partly by immigration to the United States, but still more by climate. A very cold climate can never be as prolific in life as a warm one. Indeed, as we approach the Arctic region, humanity dwindles, and the varieties of both animal and vegetable life become much fewer. The idea we find in both history and poetry, that it was the *multitudes* of Goths and Vandals poured from the teeming North which overthrew the Roman Empire, is both poetic and fictitious. It was the worm at the heart of Rome which destroyed her, and not the multitude of her assailants. In one sense, the invaders of Rome were multitudinous. A whole nation of Goths moved together—men, women, children and cattle. But the disciplined legions of Rome would have destroyed the whole, but for her own internal corruption. Rome was a pirate which had enslaved the human race, and died a pirate's death.

Russia, according to **BALBI**, the geographer, had *fifty-four millions* in 1822, and he inferred from several partial censuses, that the increase was 15 per cent. decennially. But if the population be only 75,000,000 now, it has not increased even at that rate. The population of the United States in 1820 was, in round numbers, *ten millions*, and the population of Russia and the United States *together*, above *sixty* millions; so that, in forty years since, they have not doubled. The *probability* is, that in half a century the population of the United States will exceed the then population of Russia, and will thereafter continue largely to exceed it. The reasons for this involves a long series of social, economical and political causes, too intricate for newspaper discussion. They ought, however, to be discussed by those who wish to study the philosophy of history and society.

Notwithstanding the vast difference in area, the *resources* of the United States, for the support of population and the development of the arts, are very far superior to those of Russia. The United States occupy the largest part of the northern temperate zone in America, between the 25° and 50° of north latitude. In the southern half of the temperate zone, all the great empires, cities and arts of the world have had their origin, and for good reason. There nature has developed her utmost beauty, strength and excellence. There stood in ancient time Jerusalem, Damascus, Memphis, Athens, Rome, Babylon and Nineveh. There stands now Paris and Constantinople, New-York and Vienna, Pekin and Nankin. The student of geography will see that, while the United States lies wholly in this temperate and fertile region, a very small part of Russia is in it. Much the largest part of Russia is in the cold and almost uninhabitable north.

"——— where scarce his freezing stream
Rolls the wild Obi, live the last of men;
And half enlivened by the distant sun,
That rears and ripens men as well as plants,
Here human nature wears its rudest form."

This state of the case, however, may, and probably will be changed in the future, by the Russian *accession of territory toward the South.* Vast as are the domains of Russia, extending from the Baltic to the Kamschatkan Sea—over one hundred and sixty degrees of longitude—her instincts are continually leading her to the south. It is not probable that the power or art of England and France can prevent her from acquiring a large part of the Turkish dominion, nor can any power prevent her from acquiring the great valley of the Amoor. With these, she will have what she most wants—ports on the open sea and grain fields in a mild climate. So far, we can see her destiny. But what lies beyond? Will Europe be Cossack? Not at all. When the Northman goes south he changes. He breaks up society, but he makes society better. The ancient Goth is a modern Englishman and Frenchman. He abandoned the dark halls of Odin and Thor, to worship in the Christian temples of light and love.

But what shall we do? Shall the United States stand still? We shall be the most populous and commercial nation of the world. We, too, shall annex more territory—not because we need it, but because such is our instinctive love of dominion. My Methodist military friend, in exulting over the election, said: "Yes, my brothren, we shall wave this flag over every foot of our territory, *and more too.*" He spoke the voice of his times and nation. See what we have done. We began our Independence with 800,000 square miles, and we have *more than trebled it!* We *bought* 800,000 square miles of France, and *conquered* 500,000 of Mexico. Is it not the interest of a good many other provinces to be bought or conquered by us? Ours I think it is not. We have nearly all the most valuable part of the North American continent. Why should we covet more? I am willing to drive any European force out of Mexico; but I think we best leave that country to the possession of the Creoles and Indians.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LETTERS ON POPULAR TOPICS.

Assimilated Rank in the Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A memorial to Hon. **GIDEON WELLES**, on the subject of "Assimilated Rank in the Navy," preceded by an explanatory letter from a person manifestly in the interest of its concocters, was published originally in the NEW-YORK TIMES; it made a "second advent" in the columns of the *National Intelligencer*, of Washington, on the 7th inst.; the public is again refreshed with its arguments, and amiable temper in the last number of the *Army and Navy Journal.*

I do not propose to review this memorial; its sponsor says "it bears with it its own explanation," and I am willing it should speak for itself, as a sample of candor, courtesy and modesty. Self-laudation is no more forcible in argument, than abuse of others; and these are the prominent features of this great work of "many men, not of many minds," but of the same mind.

He informs the public that in 1846, an order was issued from the Department, giving Surgeons after twelve years' commission the rank of Commander, while Lieutenants *previously ranked above Surgeons.* The statement is, unfortunately, inaccurate; because Surgeons, prior to the date of that order had *no rank at all*, and except in the vain assumption of the line, they could no more be junior than senior, or superior to others. The other statement this disinterested friend adduces, that he knows a Commander of thirty-two years' service who was First Lieutenant of the "very vessel" in which the Fleet Surgeon, now under his command first served, is simply preposterous. The junior Fleet Surgeon has been nearly thirty years a commissioned officer, and for more than twenty-two years a Surgeon. In his zeal to make out a case for the "aggrieved officers," their *confrère* omits the unimportant fact that the grades of Admiral, Commodore, Lieutenant-Commander and Ensign, have been added to the navy for their special benefit; and instead of "fighting their way upward," as he says "they were encouraged to hope," some of them, and perhaps he is of the number, from the "Stars" attached to the article, have obtained promotion upon much easier terms.

His facts, therefore, are about as good as the argument, and his arguments fully as sound as his facts.

The public are ostentatiously informed that there "needs no oracle to proclaim that military rewards should follow military services," and what terrible consequences are likely to result to certain well-paid, complacent gentlemen, if military rewards are given to "non-combatants."

In these days of stern facts, all oracular people and pretentious, are regarded as the veriest humbugs. It is obvious that Gov. **ANDREW** did not heed the "oracle" when he made his Surgeon-General a Brigadier-General, nor had the benefit of the oracle reached Congress, when the Surgeon-General of the army was elevated to the same rank.

To show how ignorant the assembled wisdom of the nation must have been of this oracle, the Judge-Advocate of the Army is made a Colonel; the Deputy Judge-Advocate a Major; Divisional Judge Advocates, Majors; the Signal officer of the army, transferred from the grade of Assistant Surgeon, a Colonel; indeed, there are abundant instances in which the oracle was disregarded by the late and previous Congress. Here are non-combatants, if there be any such people, in plenty, who have military rank; and perhaps their military service may find as large a place in history, both past and future, as those leaders who have given to the Department a doughtier specimen of their pluck than they have dealt upon the enemy.

The memorial is merely a voice from the tombs, (no jokes upon retired officers,) to which, like jeremiads from officers now in arms against the Government, who showed more ability, but no more success in fighting "non-combatants" of old, were quietly consigned by the powers that were. "There were brave men before these modern Agamemnons."

It is unwise for people to praise the profession to which they happen to belong; the graceful task of praise should be left to more discriminating ability than a man is apt to exercise upon himself.

The names attached to the memorial are not historic yet, by any means; and even when they become so, it will hardly be fitting to use the free terms of this memorial in proclaiming their own greatness, or the insignificance of others.

The line have been "running a muck" at the volunteer service of late, but it is not known they have met with sufficient success to enlarge their sphere of operations. Or is it a "change of base" only, which suggests the new effort at the Staff?

Richmond County Politics.

Correspondence of the New-York Times

PORT RICHMOND, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1863.

N. B. **LABAW**, Esq., and Gen. W. H. **ANTHON**, delivered addresses at Port Richmond, S. I., to-day, on the affairs of the country. The meeting was held under the auspices of the National Union League. Mr. **LABAW** spoke of the extent of the rebel territory when the war commenced, of the success achieved by the Union arms in driving the rebels into the very narrow territory they now control, and showed very clearly and conclusively that the rebellion would be crushed by the power of the loyal people.

Gen. **ANTHON** next addressed the meeting. He spoke to the Peace Democrats, answering the arguments they have raised against the Administration in a most able manner. He said that it was impossible to have peace until the rebellion was put down. The rivers, valleys and mountains showed that, in the Providence of God, there could be but one great and peaceful nation, and that we had nothing to do but to put down the rebellion. He said if the Administration had forfeited its claim to the support and confidence of the people, it should be impeached. But such was not the fact. He spoke of **ABRAHAM LINCOLN** as the plain, honest and capable man—comparing his character with that of Gov. **SEYMOUR**'s, greatly to the disadvantage of the latter. He spoke of the measures of the Administration—of the Emancipation Proclamation and the Confiscation act as wise and just. The Emancipation Proclamation did not abolish Slavery, as many people supposed; it only freed the slaves of rebels; and that the Confiscation act only affected property during the life of the rebel, and that these acts were the most powerful and most effective measures of conquering the rebels, as they take from them the means by which they live and support armies. He paid a high compliment to Mr. **CHASE**, and answered the objection that he had flooded the country with an unsound and unsafe currency, by showing that it was the best and the safest currency the nation ever had; that it was impossible for it to fail, as every man's property, real and personal, was pledged to make it good; that men would not rebel against their pockets and stomachs. Mr. **LABAW** is the Union candidate for the Assembly, and it would be a disgrace to the county to have so good a man defeated by the Copperhead nominee.

W. D.

The Bar and the Election.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The true conservative element of American National life, is declared by **DE TOCQUEVILLE** to reside in the legal profession, whose special culture and habits of thought produce familiarity with the restraints of law, and a disposition to keep them uniform and respected. The Bar of this State has probably repented, by this time, of the mistake or negligence that suffered its influence to be used rather for than against the baneful legislation by which our Judiciary became elective. An opportunity is now offered them for the good works which should follow and prove conviction.

Of the 2,500 lawyers in this City, three-fifths at least may be supposed ready to support good government in other ways than by the payment of a license tax. Brought into daily contact with all classes of society, in relations which give authority to their opinions and influence to their counsels, it is now in their power to use this position in a direct and simple way for the public benefit. In the interval before the election, each member of the Bar will probably see and converse with at least ten of his clients. Let him take the occasion to impress on them the duty and the need of such selection among the candidates for the Judiciary as will save our City from that last disgrace and danger which political profligacy threatens to inflict upon it in the elevation to the Bench of so unworthy a person as **JOHN H. McCUNN**. Reason and eloquence can be devoted to no better cause. What a lawyer or a client would scorn to do or permit in a mere party interest, it is his duty to ask and to listen to, where the good fame of the Bench and the honor of the community are involved. Fifteen thousand votes so brought out and directed may decide the event. Let the disgust and indignation at this nomination which are freely expressed in private among the members of the Bar, take such a practical form, and their order, while escaping the reproach of selfish indifference to the public good, may even convince politicians that it is not helpless to protect itself against such insults. Otherwise the common judgment will assuredly confound the character of the rank and file of the profession with that of their officers, and will cease to respect those who seem to forget to respect themselves.

The Growth of Hops.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A stranger (visitor rather) from the West, I came in contact to-day with a gentleman from Hamilton, Madison County, of your State—a hop grower—who gave me some information which surprised me in respect of his avocation. Accustomed as I am to the results per acre of our best Illinois *corn* and *wheat* growers, I confess to both ignorance and amazement at the statement given me; and as anything which contributes to the land productive resources of the country in these severe national trials in the way of information must be acceptable, for the benefit of the great West, where your paper circulates so generally, I hand you the following:

Mr. **ESTELLUS SMITH** owns and cultivates ten acres at Hamilton, devoted to hops. It is his *specialty*, and the figures he gives are perfectly reliable.

In 1860, from 8¾ acres, he raised 11,516 pounds of hops, which sold, upon his premises, for 26 cents—gross, $2,994 16—net, deducting a *maximum* expense of 10 cents for culture, $1,842 26. Being a net profit per acre of $210 52.

Mr. **SMITH** had not the figures for 1861, but in 1862, from 9½ acres, the crop was 13,250 pounds, which sold at home for $2,559—netting, after same deduction for expenses, $130 76 per acre.

This year the full ten acres have been used. The crop weighs 11,500 pounds, and the market price for *his* hops is 28 cents—which calls for a clean profit per acre of $207.

It is observable that *women* do the largest portion of the labor attending the production of this article. Hence, is it not worthy the attention of our Western farmers, in districts depleted of male help by the patriotism of citizens? If *corn* cannot be raised and furnished to market for lack of the soldier's labor, would it not prove profitable to the whole country, as well as to the individual producers, if each farmer were to devote a few acres to this crop? The prairies of Illinois are as well adapted to the culture of hops as the hills of Madison County, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATIONIST.

Eastern Lunatic Asylum, Virginia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In September, I was ordered by the President of the United States to proceed to Fortress Munroe to investigate the alleged insanity of a person who was under sentence of death for shooting an officer of the army.

When through with this duty, Maj.-Gen. **FOSTER**, commanding the department, requested me to remain a day or two and visit and examine the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Virginia, at Williamsburgh, and report to him its condition and wants, and advise with the officers in charge upon any points which want of experience left them inefficient in, and recommend such changes or improvements, if any suggested themselves, as might enable them to discharge their duties more efficiently, and conduct the institution with due economy, and, at the same time, secure the greatest possible comfort to the unfortunate inmates which the means at disposal would admit of.

I remained, and visited the Asylum with Gen. **FOSTER** and Staff, and while there, received from Col. **ROBERT M. WEST**, commanding the post, and Dr. **JOHN D. WEAVER**, First Pennsylvania artillery, physician in charge, all the data in their possession in regard to the institution, since it has been under the care of the military forces. These data Col. **WEST** subsequently communicated more fully in writing, that I might be the better able to respond satisfactorily to the request of Gen. **FOSTER**.

It seems not improper to make some of the facts elicited public. There are probably few instances where a Commanding-General of an army has among his responsibilities the care of a large hospital for the insane.

May 5, 1862, the battle of Williamsburgh was fought. Soon afterward, the accomplished Superindent of the Asylum, Dr. **GALT**, committed suicide. There were then in the institution nearly 300 patients. Those insane people were without medical supervision or support, and Gen. **McCLELLAN** ordered Dr. **THOMPSON**, of Illinois, in charge, and all needful supplies were furnished. In June, Dr. **THOMPSON** was relieved by the appointment of Dr. G. F. **WATSON** by Gov. **PIERPONT**. This arrangement continued until the withdrawal of the United States Army from in front of Richmond, when Dr. **WATSON** retired.

On the 20th of August, 1862, Assistant-Surgeon P. **WAGER**, of the Fifth Pennsylvania cavalry, was placed in charge, and from that time the Asylum has been under the care of the Government.

There were then in the Asylum 252 patients, and 42 officers, attendants, and servants. Since that period, 5 patients have been admitted and 61 have been discharged and died, leaving a population of 238.

The Asylum is among the oldest in the country. The grounds are quite spacious, nicely laid out and reasonably well kept. The buildings are commodious and in fair repair. The house was scrupulously clean, the patients seemed orderly and well cared for, and there was everywhere a general air of quiet and comfort. The present physician, Dr. **MEANS**, is a man of modest and pleasant address, evidently of good executive capacity, and stated by Col. **WEST** to be a man of fair progressive abilities, and possessed in an eminent degree of those kindly qualities of mind and heart fitting him for such a station.

The matron and some other officers and their attendants, to their praise, remained faithful to their posts, and are discharging their duties without reward further than food and clothing.

A parcel of land belonging to the institution is cultivated by the servants and some of the patients, and yields a reasonable supply of Summer vegetables. Fish and oysters, in their season, are also easily obtained from York River. For all other supplies there is no dependence other than the munificence of the United States Government. The army rations are furnished, consisting of fresh and salt beef, pork, flour, beans, rice, hominy, coffee, tea, sugar, potatoes, dessicated vegetables, dried fruit, salt, vinegar, soap and candles. Fuel, clothing, bedding, furniture, are also supplied.

The United States Sanitary Commission, with its universal charity, has furnished from its stores such needed comforts as have been beyond the reach of the Government, and a number of philanthropic persons from the North have contributed both moral and material aid.

These military officers—men of war—surrounded by enemies of the Government—the institution on the outward line of occupation—these insane people the relatives and friends of these enemies—assume and carry out these duties in a spirit which would put to shame that ordinary charity which contents itself in giving from abundance without doing.

Col. **WEST**, in his report, says: "There is abundance of heartfelt sympathy, but a difficulty in manifesting it in a way to be appreciated and felt. There is also abundant willingness to care and do, yet a deficiency in knowledge of how our efforts should be directed. Time and experience, we hope, however, will enable us to labor more effectually to ameliorate the condition of these 'unfortunates' until a civil management can be inaugurated and maintained."

My personal intercourse and observations enable me to verify fully the fact that the institution is conducted in the gentle and Christian spirit of this declaration.

That the United States authorities should assume the support of such an institution, and the military officers thus cheerfully take upon themselves the additional labors and anxieties necessarily incumbent, reflects the highest credit on the humanity and munificence of the Government and the character of the military. What other than a Republican Government could find among its military in the field, men at once suited to the stern duties of war, and at the same time educated to the efficient discharge of the executive control and internal management and direction of a large Hospital for the Insane!

In contemplating this subject, one cannot but contrast all this with the course pursued by the rebels when such an institution came within their power at Fulton, Mo. The institution was robbed and sacked, and the helpless inmates compelled to find shelter and care as best they could. I now have a letter before me from Dr. **SMITH**, the Medical Superintendent of that Institution, saying they are again getting furniture and supplies to renew their benevolent work.

There is probably nothing which signalizes a Government and people as advanced in Christian civilization more certainly than the attention given to institutions for the afflicted. Indeed, what are recognized under the term charitable institutions, are the direct offspring of Christianity. It is significant, and the fact has been noticed that all the benevolent and educational institutions in the Northern States, all the charitable societies connected with the various religious denominations and the home and foreign missionary enterprises have been fully sustained during the progress of this rebellion. In addition, what immense sums of money and material have been voluntarily contributed to the families of soldiers and to the soldiers themselves through the United States Sanitary and the Christian Commissions, and privately. This, too, while large taxation is cheerfully paid for the support of the State and General Governments.

These are marked indications not only of our prosperity, but of the fact that in the prosecution of this war we have not permitted the disturbance of the fundamental principles of political economy and the higher principles of a Christian civilization. That we have retained intact the broad and deep foundations upon which rest, not only true personal liberty, but the recognition of the sacred duty of personal protection and support of all, and especially of the helpless. These things show that the Government and people are sound in purse and heart, and understand that strength consists in education, humanity and Christian virtues.

JOHN P. GRAY.

THE HOSPITALS AT ALEXANDRIA.

Interesting Statistics.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Oct. 25, 1863.

Being detained in this ancient and dilapidated city, for a day or two, much against my will, I embraced the opportunity to visit, in company with a resident Surgeon, the various hospitals here, in which our sick and wounded soldiers from the field are received for medical care and treatment. Finding the whole Department organized and managed with great order and promptitude, under the direction of the Board of United States Medical Directors, I append some facts regarding such of the leading operations of these institutions, as may be of interest to your readers. There are some fifty buildings occupied for hospital purposes here, with surgeons, nurses and accomodations for about 2,000 patients, who on arrival are promptly washed, furnished with clean clothing, and assigned to a bed, for such treatment as their case requires. The various hospitals are consolidated into divisions, under the charge of one Chief Surgeon, each building having its Acting-Surgeon. The First division was organized in the Autumn of 1861, by Dr. **SHELDON**, and has since been in charge of Surgeons **SOMERS**, **PORTER** and **PAGE**, and has received, and given care, for the year ending Oct. 1, 1863, to 2,520 sick and disabled men, with the following results: Died 159, or 6¼ per cent. of the whole; discharged the service for permanent disability, 504, or 20 per cent., and loss by desertion, 24, or about 1 per cent. of the whole. The Second division was organized in September, 1862, by Surgeon T. **RUSH SPENCER**, of New-York, who still continues in charge, and has received and treated during the year ending Oct. 1 3,441 patients, of whom 170 have died, or a trifle over five per cent. of the whole number; 369 have been discharged the service, or about 11 per cent. of the whole, and 39 have deserted, or about one per cent. of the whole. The Third division was organized in September, 1862, by Surgeon **EDWIN BENTLEY**, of Connecticut, still in charge, and has admitted and treated during the year 2,909 patients, of whom 151 have died, or a trifle over 5 per cent. of the whole; 367 have been discharged the service, or about 12½ per cent. of the whole, and 25 have deserted, or about 1 per cent. of the whole. The above statistics show about 9,000 sick and wounded soldiers admitted and cared for, of whom over 6,000 have been discharged cured, and returned to their commands for duty. The above results must be very gratifying, not only to the Board of Medical Directors, but also to the Surgeons in charge of the various hospitals, particularly when we consider the extremely debilitated condition of most of the men, as they arrive from the field; and will probably compare favorably with hospital management in any other department.

HANCOCK.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Presentation of a Stand of Colors to the First Louisiana Regiment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 15, 1863.

An interesting ceremony took place, to-day, at the City Hall, on the occasion of the presentation of a stand of colors to the First Louisiana white regiment of Volunteers. The splendid gift was the result of the generosity of the members of the Police of the Fourth District. At twelve o'clock, the officials alluded to, headed by a fine band of music, proceeded down St. Charles-street to the City Hall, and entered Lyceum Hall, which at an early hour was filled by distinguished officers of the army and navy, by gentlemen of high standing, graced by the presence of a number of ladies, alike remarkable for their beauty and generous patriotism. The flags, one a Union, the other a State flag, were borne into the hall by two officers of the Police, and were held at each end of the Lyceum platform, now occupied by the officials of the City and State. The Hon. E. H. **DURELL**, Mayor of the City presided. After the audience was called to order several patriotic airs having been previously played by the band, Hon. T. J. **DURANT** came forward and made the presentation address. He stated that in July, eight weeks after Gen. **BUTLER** took possession of the city, he, (Gen. **BUTLER**,) with the permission of the War Department, issued his address for the raising of a regiment of soldiers in the so recently rebellious City of New-Orleans. The Secessionists ridiculed the idea, the Union men hoped, though with tearful misgivings; yet, in *three weeks* a regiment of twelve hundred men was enlisted, mustered into service, and marched to camp ready to serve the country. No regiment was more quickly organized; it was the first that was raised in any of the States included in the Confederacy, and was pronounced at the time, by experienced army surgeons, to be, physically speaking, as fine a body of men as could be seen serving under the Federal flag. The regiment has been in every battle fought by Gen. **BANKS**, not only on the Teche, Red River but at Port Hudson. It has been under the lead of the gallant **WEITZEL** in the van of every hard contested field: has suffered innumerable casualties, but never flinched; and, to its honor be it said, that *not a man ever deserted from its ranks.* At Port Hudson its lamented Colonel was killed.

Judge **DURELL** received the colors in behalf of the regiment, and made an eloquent and feeling reply. He alluded to the dark days when the enemy held the city, and contrasted them with the change that took place after the arrival of the liberating fleet under **FARRAGUT**, and the conquering army of **BUTLER**. As an old resident of New-Orleans, he felt proud of the First Louisiana regiment; he had taken an interest at its early organization; sympathized with its sufferings, and rejoiced at its victories. In conclusion, he hoped he should live to see the banners then presented returned to the Lyceum Hall, if needs be, their silk torn, their colors begrimed with the smoke of battle; but return, and with their presence would come the announcement that every foe to the Union was humbled, every armed enemy to the best Government in the world was conquered, and that the Union was once more restored, an undivided country from the Arctic to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans.

VIEWS OF THE CRISIS.

A Union Meeting in Baltimore.

SPEECHES BY SECRETARY CHASE AND HON. S. S. GALLOWAY.

The Union meeting in Baltimore on Wednesday was a most enthusiastic affair. After speeches by Mayor **CHAPMAN** and Hon. H. W. **DAVIS**, Secretary **CHASE** took the platform. He said:

I see, my countrymen, that you need no speech to-night. I have not come for the purpose of speaking; I have come to express my profound sympathy. I feel that I am with the unconditional Union men of Maryland. [Applause.] To you our whole country looks for the ratification of what we did in Ohio. [Cries of "Good," "Bully for Ohio," &c.] Twenty thousand majority promised in Maryland cannot, by Ohio men at least, be regarded as quite equal to one hundred thousand given in Ohio for the same cause, but in Maryland it tells the whole country that the Union is safe beyond peradventure. I read here to-night "The Union," "Emancipation," "Goldsborough," "The Union First." Emancipation is a sure means of perpetuating the Union, securing the triumph of the Union cause, and the election of your worthy candidates as a symbol which Maryland gives of her fidelity to the great cause. [Applause.] I thank you, friends, in kind terms, for this introduction. I wish I were worthy to be counted leader of such a host as this; but, my countrymen, the time has come when the people are the leaders. When a people have become aroused to a consciousness of their own dignity, their own manhood, and their own interests, they will trample under foot any leader who dares to desert the principles of freedom, justice and the Union. [Loud cheers.] You are about to show yourselves wise and patriotic men by returning to his seat in Congress—two years occupied by a man of very widely different principles—the patriotic, gallant, eloquent, fearless man who has borne the standard in this State. [Applause.] He did not shrink from the hazard of the contest. Other men might have paused, but **WINTER DAVIS** went straight on, [applause;] other men might have doubted, but **WINTER DAVIS** never faltered. [Voices—"Never!"] Then stand by him; he has stood by you and your interests, as you are determined to stand. We shall welcome him at Washington as a strong, solid prop of our cause. Fellow-citizens, one word more. The unconditional Union cause is one and the same throughout the land. It is one here in Maryland; it is one in Ohio; it is one in Missouri; and the time has come when all unconditional Union men of the whole country must stand together, and shrink from no responsibility which the times may bring about. You will shrink from none. You will do your duty on the 4th of November. You will proclaim your adhesion to the cause of the Union and to the cause of emancipation in tones which cannot be misunderstood. I hail this grand meeting, this grand outpouring of the people, as a sure symbol and pledge of the times. [Applause.] I did not come to make a speech. [Cries of "Go on; go on!"] You are very kind, but there are other gentlemen here who will address you much more acceptably than I can, for it is my business to work and not to talk. I am just going back to do my work. I am paying off the army. [Long and continuous cheering.]

Gen. **GARFIELD**, of Gen. **ROSECRANS**' staff, and Judge **KELLEY**, of Philadelphia, followed, and then Hon. S. S. **GALLOWAY**, of Ohio, spoke. He said that the President told him he would send a letter to the meeting, but on calling for it, per agreement, the President said he could not find time to write one that would do justice to his feelings. "Two years ago," he said, he "passed through Baltimore clandestinely, and now they invite me to their meetings. How can I express my feelings? Tell them I am with them in heart and in sympathy in the great cause of unconditional emancipation." [Applause.]

Hon. **JOHN COVODE** was then introduced, and made a brief but eloquent speech, claiming that the interests of the whole country demanded the election of **HENRY WINTER DAVIS**. He congratulated the people that Baltimore was determined to stand by the Union, and save her own State from the desolation which would follow if made a battle-field.

A Speech on Reconstruction, by Gen. B. F. Butler.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The State League of Massachusetts has elected Gen. B. F. **BUTLER**, of Lowell, and **WM. CLAFLIN**, of Newton, Delegates at Large to the National Union League, which meets at Washington, in December. Delegates from each Congressional District were also chosen.

Gen. **BUTLER** addressed the meeting at length, taking ground with those who believe that the seceded States have annihilated themselves as States, while the power of the General Government still remains intact over their territory. He opposed the position of a member of the Cabinet, that the rebel commonwealths, by throwing down their arms, should be received into the Union with unimpaired rights, with their old local institutions. His reasons for dictating terms before allowing the incorporation into the Union of these heretofore hostile sections, sprang from considerations vitally affecting the interests and safety of the nation. If the Confederate States are readmitted, and their representatives take their seats in Congress (before some radical change is effected) what guarantee is there that the Federal national debt will not be repudiated or made to stand upon the alternative that the Confederate debt must likewise be paid? Let this question come before Congress, and all the appliances of corruption would be set in motion to secure such a decision as would place the Federal and rebel indebtedness upon the same footing. Gen. **BUTLER** contended that the rebel States must be regarded as destroyed, or it would be almost impossible to choose another President, for the reason that no candidate likely to be selected would receive such a support in the North as to give him a majority of the whole electoral college, constituted of all the States, both loyal and rebel. Transfer the question to the House of Representatives, where each Commonwealth casts only one vote, and a majority of such votes is required, and the difficulty will be greatly increased. The policy of safety and justice was to restore the Union in the South only as fast as the principles of freedom and loyalty are extended over the now rebel domain.

The Ohio Election—The Result a Union, and not a Party Triumph.

The modesty and candor which were salient in the addresses of Mr. **BROUGH**, as candinate, are even more distinguishable in the following excerpts from a post-election address delivered by him at Painesville, Ohio, Oct. 16:

"This is not a triumph of any man. No man could have won it, and no man in the State ever merited such an ovation. *Neither is it a triumph of any party,* as we have heretofore classified and understood them. Party lines, to a great extent, have been obliterated in this contest. Masses of both parties have jointed to swell the great triumph, *and the line of division has been between those who were friends of the Government and the country on the one side, and the opponents of these on the other.* And why should not men of all parties thus have united? Nineteen years ago I stood in this same grove and followed Gov. **CORWIN** in party discussion. What was our ground of contest? I contended that the principles of my party were best calculated to perpetuate the Government, and promote the prosperity of our common country. The Governor contended that the principles of his party were adapted to the same end. The purpose was the same. We were like two parties going to mill, each contending that his was the smoothest and best road. By-and-by there comes in the tread of this rebellion. What is more natural than that we should say to each other—Here is a new element that seeks to overthrow and destroy this Government that we are both trying to preserve—that is threatening to tear down our mill. Suppose we lay aside our warfare, and join our forces to subjugate this common enemy? Why, my brother Democrat, should we have faltered in such a crisis? The place of the old Democrat had always been on the side of the country in its hour of peril, and this was no time to shrink from that duty. We should instinctively have sprung, as a body, into the breach.

When the war broke out the Republicans held the political power in the State. They invited us to bury party decisions, and join in a great party to sustain the Government. They offered to divide with us the posts of duty and responsibility. They gave us our present excellent Governor, and a glorious thing it was for the State they did so. They met us in the spirit of liberality, and have acted in good faith. But the question was not one of office or place, it was one of principle, and the Democrats who failed to strike hands upon it necessarily admitted that there was more of patriotism and love of country among his old political opponents than in the ranks of his own party. This I, for one, was not willing to do. *We have simply put aside our party contests and joined in a common cause to save our common country.* By this union we have achieved the great victory over which we rejoice to-day.

But this is not your victory only; it is the victory of the whole nation, for in Ohio we have fought the battle of the whole Union. If Ohio had been taken from the loyal and placed among the disloyal States—if her great civil and military power had been placed in the hands of a sympathizer with traitors—your cause was lost. With *New-York controlled by Seymour, Pennsylvania in the hands of Woodward, and Ohio given over to the candidate now so badly defeated, there would have been nothing left us but the triumph of the rebellion, and the dismemberment of the Union.* Thank God! that cloud has passed away—that bitter cup has not been pressed to our lips. We have rescued our own homes and firesides from civil war, even within our own borders.

Had we been a united people at the North, this rebellion would to-day have been at an end. Many honest and well-meaning men have been deluded into opposition to the means necessary to crush it. For these, there should be a trial and opportunity for repentance. But for the leaders who have sinned against light and knowledge, and sought to prostrate the interests of the nation for mere partisan purposes, there can be but little prayer for forgiveness. *Their purpose has been unholy, and their hands are red with the blood of men, sacrificed through their conduct, on many a battle-field.* Let them remain among us as visible monuments of treason; as marks "for scorn to point its slow unmoving finger at." They have carped at and criticised to the public ear the measures of the Government to crush the rebellion, and yet, more than other means, their opposition to the Government has forced upon it the very measures they condemned. *I have found it a very fair test that when a man was cavilling at the acts of the Government, he had treason in his heart and was only seeking a justification for it.*

But let us not dwell upon the name of the man who has opposed us. Let him go into oblivion. It is immaterial who led the party opposed to the Government. And their great leader has at least the merit of consistency. *He has always openly opposed you and sympathized with rebellion.* From the beginning he declared his opposition to the war. He led that infamous five who resisted every measure of Congress. He has never stooped to deceive you. But the others, who, calling themselves Democrats, have borne his banners and fought his battles, are mousing and hunting after peace and power. Let them not be forgotten.

But the fruits of our victory are not confined to our own State. On the 3d of next November this tide, which has been rolling from the Ohio River to the lake, will roll on over New-York, sweeping up at least fifty thousand majority for the Union. The whole of that State has been ablaze with demonstrations of joy at the result of this election. Every city and town from Albany to Buffalo has been the scene of public demonstrations of rejoicing. I have been flooded with dispatches of congratulation from all over that State, and the burden of all it has been the salvation that Ohio has wrought for the Republic.

Massachusetts Politics.

GOVERNOR ANDREW'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

BOSTON, Oct. 26, 1863.

Hon. Thomas D. Eliot, President of the Republican State Convention, New-Bedford:

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Sept. 29, communicating to me my nomination by the Convention held at Worcester, on the 24th ult., as its candidate for the office of Governor of Massachusetts, at the approaching election.

I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me by this renewed expression of the confidence of the Republicans of Massachusetts. And I trust that the unanimity which distinguished the proceedings of that Convention, may be an indication of the enthusiasm with which the whole people of the Commonwealth will rise at the call of the President of the United States to fill up the thinned ranks of the National armies: giving the aid which Massachusetts has ever been eager to afford and always ready even to anticipate.

The people of Massachusetts have at this hour one public duty to perform which absorbs and controls all others. It is to hold up the arm of the Federal Government and follow the National flag, without division and without difference. Let her and her sister States do their whole duty with united hearts, and through victory to our arms will come union, liberty, and peace.

For this end I am ready to devote myself to the performance of whatever duty may be assigned me, to the utmost limit of my powers, until its final accomplishment shall bring relief from the cares and labors which the rebellion imposes on us all.

Accepting the nomination tendered by you in behalf of the Convention, and gratefully appreciating the indulgent terms in which you have been pleased to communicate its decision,

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your friend and obedient servant,
JOHN A. ANDREW.

The Army of the Potomac and the Elections.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER BY AN ARMY OFFICER.

The following is an extract from a letter written by an officer in the Army of the Potomac to his father in this City:

"In answer to your question as to what the soldiers think of the result of the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, I have to say that it was just as the great majority of them would have it. A few Copperheads (for the army is not wholly free from them) were of course displeased, but the army as a body is entirely true to the Government.

Before the election in Pennsylvania a vote was taken in several of the regiments from that State. It was nearly unanimous for **CURTIN**. In the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania, out of a vote of about 500, only 4 ballots were cast for **WOODWARD**. The Colonel of the regiment was asked who these four men were. His answer was that two of them had deserted and gone into the enemy's lines, and the other two were in the hands of the provost-guard for attempting to desert. The Colonel is himself a Democrat, yet a strong Curtin man."

The Times and the Catholics.

The *Catholic Telegraph*, a very fair and able paper, published in Cincinnati, has the following letter concerning a false imputation on the TIMES, to which we recently made an editorial allusion:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1863.

"When Slavery is disposed of, Catholicity must be looked into," is a sentence the "rioters' organ" has paraded in its columns for the last year, as originating with the NEW-YORK TIMES. He even recommends, in this week's paper, the editor of the *Telegraph* to place it at the head of his paper. I wish the editor of the "rioters' organ" would inform us in what number of the TIMES this assertion appeared. I am no friend of the TIMES, but as I read that as well as many other papers regularly, *I must say that I have never seen such a sentence in its columns, and I don't think it can be found there.* I make this assertion, not because I want to defend the TIMES—it can do that itself—or because I have any particular liking for that sheet, but because *it has become very fashionable of late, with that portion of the Press of the North published in the interest of Jeff. Davis and the Slaveholding Confederacy, to impute strong Anti-Catholic sentiments to the loyal Press of New-York;* and this is one of the most widely circulated of any I have seen. Now, I like to have the truth told, especially by the Catholic Press—even the so-called Catholic Press—therefore I have made inquiries about this imputed assertion of the *Times*, of a friend who is connected with the Press and who tries to keep track of all such things. He says the way this story took its rise is in this wise: A writer in the *Times*, an Englishman not now on that paper, stated, some two years ago, that "Slavery, like Popery, belonged to the past, and was doomed as an institution in this country." The *Pilot*, (he thinks, but is not certain,) or some other Catholic paper, remarked on this, that it (the Catholic paper) supposed "*that when Slavery is disposed of Catholicity must be looked into,*" or words to that effect. Out of these words, put into the mouth of the *Times'* writer, another Catholic paper had an article in which it took for granted that the words, used by the *Pilot* as hypothetical, appeared in the *Times.* The detached sentence was soon extensively copied by all the pro-slavery papers throughout the country as coming originally from the *Times.* The Catholics have been, for the last three hundred years, slandered in a similar manner, and some of the sayings imputed to our writers and theologians had there origin in precisely the same way as this sentence now quoted against the *Times.*

MILITARY ITEMS.

—The quota of Illinois, under the last call, is 27,930, but deducting the excess over previous calls, credited by the Provost-Marshal-General, the actual quota is reduced to 19,779, and this figure will probably be still further reduced after the State authorities shall have settled with the War Department for a further excess claimed of several thousand.

—Gen. B. H. Grierson arrived in Springfield, Ill., on Monday last, from his home at Jacksonville. He will spend a few days in Chicago, and thence return to his command at Memphis. Though still suffering from lameness, his friends will be glad to learn that he is improving in health.

—Maj. Moseby, the famous guerrilla, dined in the Marshall House at Alexandria on Sept. 30, and then had the impudence to inform the public of the fact by placarding it in chalk on a dead-wall in town, over his own signature.

—An effort is making to gather the remains of those who fell in the battle of Perryville, Ky., in one common burial-ground, as is to be done at Gettysburgh, Penn.

—Ths Chicago *Tribune* says: "We have an intimation that Gen. Halleck is shortly to be removed from the chief command of the armies of the United States."

PERSONAL.

—The Albany *Evening Journal* gives the following, as the story of an intelligent New-Yorker:

"He left Buffalo Tuesday morning, and soon after the train started, a gentleman whom he did not know sat down by him. A conversation ensued, during which the stranger asked the New-Yorker how politics were shaping in the City. The gentleman replied that there seemed to be a radical change in the City, and, so far as he could judge, in the country also, and added that, in his opinion, if Gov. Seymour was in nomination, he would be beaten by fifty thousand in the State. The stranger was incredulous, and was giving his reasons for his incredulity, when a third party stepped up and accosted him as Gov. Seymour. The New-Yorker was somewhat embarrassed when he learned the name of his companion, and gracefully apologized, adding, however, that while, if he had known whom he was addressing, he might not have been so frank, he only expressed his deliberately-formed opinion."

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the year 1846, the writer of this article embarked in the Drug business in the City of Philadelphia, where he has been engaged now over sixteen years in the manufacture of Pharmaceutical Preparations of various descriptions. But for the last ten years, most of his time has been employed in the manufacture of the various Solid and Fluid Extracts.

Most prominent among those to which he desires to call the particular attention of the Faculty, Druggists and the Public, are the Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu, and Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

Both of these are prepared on purely scientific principles, (in vacuo,) and embody the full strength of the various ingredients entering into their composition. These medicines require considerable care in the preparation, and the employment of different menstrua in successive operations to take up the extract matters, and, in consequence, are most frequently improperly made, and not unfrequently much impaired, if not rendered totally inert, by the injudicious and unskillful management of those unacquainted with pharmaceutical preparations.

My EXTRACT BUCHU, upon inspection, will be found to be of the odor, color and taste of the plant of that name, and not a dark, glutinous preparation. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of its properties with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

The EXTRACT SARSPARILLA is far superior to any preparation that has ever come to my notice as a blood purifying agent. A tablespoonful of the Extract Sarsparilla added to a pint of water, is fully equal to the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink, so much used by enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

One bottle is fully equal in strength to one gallon of the syrup or decoction as usually made, and hundreds of druggists throughout the country have adopted it in making their syrups of this name.

I desire in this connection to make a plain statement of facts, being prompted to do so:

First—By a consideration of the welfare of suffering humanity.

Second—Because I do not wish my articles classified as nostrums or patent medicines, many of which are made by persons too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less to manufacture pharmaceutical preparations.

These persons advertise. This I am compelled to do, to bring my name before the public, conscientiously believing that I have the most valuable articles that were ever advertised. They have been advertised over ten years, commencing in a small way, and have not only sustained their reputation, but their popularity has extended to all parts of the United States, and widely throughout foreign countries.

As before remarked, I, in common with the manufacturers of Patent Medicines, advertise my Medicines. But how short-lived have been the thousands of these articles! And yet there are many persons who will continue to think that merit in the article is not essential to success.

My course in many particulars has been quite different from that of any others. With over 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters from all sections, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, &c., I have not been in the habit of resorting to their publication in the newspapers. I do not do this, for the reason that, as my articles rank as standard remedies, they do not need to be propped up by certificates. I may, however, without too much deviation from my plan, present here a specimen—one selected by chance from the great number at hand. Read the following certificate of a cure of over twenty years' standing:

LEWISTON, Penn., Jan. 14, 1857.

H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: I have been troubled with an affection of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I had tried physicians in vain, and at last concluded to give your genuine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it so highly spoken of. I have used three bottles, and have obtained more relief from its effects, and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous.

I have the greatest faith in its virtues and curative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the afflicted. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the medicine,

I am truly yours,
M. C McCORMICK.

LEWISTON, Pa., Aug. 28, 1857.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:

I am happy to inform you that, after the use of your Medicine, a cure has been effected, and I candidly believe I should have been in my grave had it not been for it.

Your obedient servant, M. C. McCORMICK.

This gentleman offers the following references attesting the facts of this case:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, Ex-Governor Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Attorney-General, Harrisburgh, Penn.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, United States Attorney-General, Washington.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, Ex-Governor Pennsylvania.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge United States Court.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, Ex-Governor California.

Of the whole number treated, as shown by our certificates, 8,720 were treated for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings. The average amount of Medicine consumed, as per certificates, was seven bottles; the average term of suffering, one year and one month. Of this number 380 were females, 227 children, and the balance males.

10,121 were treated for diseases arising from excesses:—Habits of Dissipation, youthful imprudence attended with various symptoms, among which will be found, Indisposition to Exertion, Weak Nerves, Dimness of Vision, Night Sweats, Pallid Countenance, great Mobility, Restlessness, Horror of Society, no Earnestness of Manner. These symptoms, if allowed to continue, would undoubtedly result in Epileptic Fits, Insanity or Consumption. How many thousands of the young have died of these causes! Visit our Alms Houses, Hospitals, and Prisons, and see the misery they produce! Out of these 10,121 there were 6,021 males, 3,780 females. The sex of the remaining number were not stated in letters. The average time of suffering was 4½ years, average age, 24 years, average amount of medicine consumed, 10½ bottles. In respect to ailments peculiar to woman in decline or change of life, this will be found invaluable. No family should be without it.

7,200 were treated for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

8,971 were treated for diseases of the blood arising from habits of dissipation. Of this number 2,247 were treated for Syphilis, 944 for Humors in the blood, 1,333 for Diseases of a Secret nature, in all their stages. In this class of complaints patients do not readily volunteer certificates, which accounts for the small number received. Of this number, 4,219 were males, 2,200 were females; average age, 26 years 2 months; average term of suffering, 3 months; average amount consumed, 9 bottles.

The above statistics are taken from a diary kept expressly for the purpose, and with great care.

The proprietor, in making this statement, hopes that his motive may be appreciated. A feeling that entire candor is due to all, has prompted him to do so. I am well aware that many persons consider $5 or $10 expended in any kind of medicine for the benefit of their health a waste of money, and yet these same persons will expend hundreds of dollars in dress and dissipation, and think nothing of it. Such forget

That good health
Is true wealth.

Let us look at this matter for a moment. There are Astringents, Purgatives, Narcotics, Poisons, Diuretics, Blood Purifiers, &c. There is no contradicting the following facts:

A poison for one is a poison for all.
A narcotic for one is a narcotic for all.
A diuretic for one is a diuretic for all.
A purgative for one is a purgative for all.
A blood purifier for one is a blood purifier for all.

With this difference only, that some constitutions require more than others.

My EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA will answer in all cases, and will accomplish as much as any other purifier. I will gladly pay $5,000 for a better article.

The EXTRACT BUCHU is a diuretic, and will act as such, accomplishing as much as any other. I will gladly pay $5,000 for a better article. Both are vegetable preparations, pleasant in taste and odor, and safe, and are taken by men, women and children. Explicit directions accompanying the medicine.

To the suffering I would say, in conclusion, that I have had much to contend with, the objects being chiefly of this description. The expense of preparing my articles is such that I could not afford to commission them as Patent Medicine Manufacturers do, but have been compelled to sell for cash.

Consequently, I have lost much by unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own or other articles on the reputation of mine. The merit of my Preparations has however, quietly pushed them into favor; but you still need to exercise care to obtain my true Preparation.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS—EXTRACT BUCHU, EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Take no other. The protection of the public is particularly solicited by

Your obedient servant.
H. T. HELMBOLD.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS—HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, NO. 104 SOUTH 10TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA; HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CHARLESTON.

Three Heavy Guns Turned upon the City.

"Greek Fire" Shell Thrown Into its Heart.

Our Batteries on the Islands at Work.

The Enemy Surprised, and Reply Reservedly.

FOUR MONITORS IN POSITION.

Doubts about the Seriousness of the Assault.

The United States steam-transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GADSDEN commanding, from Port Royal 27th inst., with passengers to United States Assistant Quartermaster, arrived at a late hour last evening.

We are indebted to FREDERICK GRAUTEJEIN, Esq., her courteous Purser, for prompt delivery of our news packages.

Capt. GADSDEN reports that while at Stono, a report had been received that Gen GILLMORE was firing upon Charleston from Cummings' Point.

MORRIS ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

MORRIS ISLAND, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1863—12 M.

Three heavy guns have been turned upon the city of Charleston, and each has thrown one shell containing Greek fire into the very heart of that place.

Other guns are to open upon the city this afternoon.

It was not intended at first to make the commencement of such vigorous operations, but circumstances have changed the programme entirely.

Our batteries are also at work on Johnson, Sumter and Moultrie.

The enemy reply reservedly to-day He is evidently taken with surprise so far as the shelling of Charleston is concerned, although he has had sufficient warning.

Four monitors are in position off Sullivan's Island. It is understood they will engage the rebel works this afternoon.

The *Ironsides* shows no disposition to participate. Her ropes are strung with sailors' washing.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1863.

A number of the heavy guns in Wagner and Gregg were opened on Sumter, Moultrie and Johnson yesterday morning.

The firing was continued at regular intervals throughout the day until dark, and resumed again this morning.

The range of the guns on Sumter and Johnson is one-third less than it was before the capture of Wagner and Gregg. The firing on our side is excellent—every shot seems to be effective.

The enemy did not commence an animated reply till about noon yesterday. His practice is inferior to that exhibited weeks ago.

At the present moment of writing not a casualty has occurred on our side, and no perceptible damage to our works has been sustained.

The artillery is in charge of the Third Rhode Island regiment, they having been ordered to the pieces on Sunday.

The land batteries alone are engaged.

The object of the fire was to get perfect range of the rebel works and to prevent the construction of any interior batteries and the mounting of any guns Sumter. It cannot be put down as the commencement of any vigorous assault, and the public must not anticipate news of stirring import by the arrival of the succeeding transport.

That preparations have been making for some weeks for active movements is patent to us all, and will be more so when the actual moment arrives.

PERSONAL.

Gen. GILLMORE proceeded to Hilton Head last Wednesday, and returned to his headquarters on Folly Island on the evening of the following day.

Gen. VODGES lately made a brief visit to Hilton Head and BEAUFORT.

Gen. GORDON will leave for New-York in the *Arago*, which sails to-day.

Maj. BROOKS, of Gen. GILLMORE's Staff, has returned from a leave of absence at the North.

Lieut. MYRICK, of Hamilton's battery, has been favored with a leave of absence, and goes to New-York to-day.

In the absence of Lieut. Col. SMITH, the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department are ably and systematically performed by Capt. W. L. M. BURGER, of Gen. GILLMORE's Staff.

Col. LITTLEFIELD, who has had temporary command of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts regiment, (colored,) has gone to Fernandina to look after the welfare of his own regiment. Col. HALLOWELL resumes command of the Fifty-fourth.

A CHANGE OF TEMPERATURE.

The excessively warm atmosphere which we have experienced for months past has suddenly changed to one which usually accompanies the late season in this section. The day is pleasant and comfortable, but the night is damp and cold. We have had no frost as yet, and only one morning of fog. The dews are very heavy, and settle so copiously upon the flies of the tents as to cause a person to imagine in the morning that a shower of rain had visited the island during the night. Now is the time for soldiers to exercise caution, and by all means to take along their thick overcoats if duty call them out after dark. The miasmatic influence of a Southern night air is too well known to require an extended explanation.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

On Thursday of last week, two rebels, representing themselves as deserters, were discovered near our picket line on Long Island. They were conducted to the headquarters of Provost-Marshal HALL, who subjected them to a strict examination. They were subsequently taken before Gens. VODGES and SEYMOUR, and from the manner in which they replied to questions, giving in some instances the most ridiculous and absurd statements, it was thought they were either spies, or parties who had unconsciously wandered to within our lines and adopted the *ruse* of deserters to pave the way to leniency. One is an Englishman, and the other an Irishman, both claiming to have lived in New-York before the rebellion. They belonged to the First South Carolina Battalion; and upon the whole, present the appearance of the suspicious fellows that deserve very close watching. They were removed to Hilton Head yesterday, thence to be sent North.

WHIT.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

THE CAPTURE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

Gen. Hooker's Operations at Bridgeport.

The Tennessee River Open to Chattanooga.

Steamboats Plying Without Interruption Almost to Headquarters.

The Rebels Attack Our Position and Are Repulsed at Every Point.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Wednesday, Oct. 28,
Via NASHVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 29.

Lookout Mountain was yesterday taken by our forces, the enemy falling back without resistance. Our troops occupy the south bank of the river from Bridgeport to Chattanooga, and the river and railroad are unobstarcted.

L. L. CROUNSE.

REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 29.

Lookout Mountain was taken on the 28th by our troops, under Gen. HOOKER, with the Eleventh corps and a portion of the Twelfth, and PALMER's division of the Fourth corps. There was no serious opposition.

Gen. PALMER has been promoted to the command of the Fourteenth corps, over ROUSSEAU, REYNOLDS and SHERIDAN.

Gen. ROUSSEAU is very ill.

Gen. MITCHELL has been relieved from the cavalry command, and ordered to report here, and is now in this city.

The river is four feet high on the Shoals.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 30.

Nothing additional to what has already been telegraphed has been received at the headquarters of the army up to noon to-day concerning HOOKER's victory.

The fight took place at Brown's Ferry, on the Tennessee River, near Chattanooga, and the result is considered of the highest importance, as it removes the rebel obstructions to steamboat navigation to that point, and secures other advantages in opening up the way for army supplies.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 30—P. M.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Maj.-Gen. THOMAS telegraphed to the War Department as follows:

Gen. HOOKER was attacked at 12 o'clock, midnight, and a severe fight ensued which continued for two hours, with lighter work until 4 A. M.

Gen. HOOKER reports at 7½ A. M., the conduct of our troops to be splendid. They repulsed every attack made on them and drove the enemy from every position they assailed.

The *Star* has information that on the 27th instant, by a very brilliant movement, planned and executed under the direction of Gen. SMITH, Chief of Engineers in the Department of the Cumberland, two wagon roads and the use of the river as lines for supplies were acquired by the forces at Chattanooga, thus relieving the command of Major-Gen. THOMAS of its chief embarrassment.

The river is now open to Chattanooga, and the Army of the Cumberland is relieved from any danger threatened by interrupted communications.

Gen. SMITH's operations at the mouth of the Lookout Valley are spoken of as a great success, and their brilliancy cannot be exaggerated.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Speculations on the Situation—What Lee Has and Has Not Accomplished—The Progress of Repairs on the Railroad.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1863.

No battle occurred yesterday, as was confidently anticipated by many persons whose opportunities for knowing all the secrets of the service are considered good. The enemy, however, still show a bold front north of the Rappahannock, and no one can foresee what an hour may bring forth; the logistic and strategical capacity of the commanders of both armies is being fully tested. Which of them will be the most successful, of course remains to be seen. Of the present position of affairs and the transactions of the last two weeks, military men of acknowledged ability widely differ. LEE, in conversation with citizens hereabout, pretends to have accomplished the main object of his mission in the complete destruction of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. If that were his main object, and as some suppose to cover the sending off another portion of his force to reinforce BRAGG's army, rest assured he has utterly failed, and while knowing the facilities at the disposal of Yankee "mudsills" and their tact in surmounting obstacles, he will be greatly surprised at the rapidity they can rebuild what he destroys. But I have good reasons for believing that the destruction of the railroad was not originally a part of his programme in the last advance, and principally because the work of destruction was not commenced for several days after he had obtained possession of that portion of the road destroyed. Visiting the railroad to-day, down as far as Catlett's Station, I find that the descriptions heretofore given do not convey to the reader an adequate idea of the destruction accomplished. The bridges, the ties, the culverts and the abutments are generally destroyed. The "cuts"—and the one particularly near Bristoe Station were so thoroughly filled up as to excite the admiration of all for the amount of ingenuity and malice displayed. In these cuts the track was first torn up and the ties destroyed; whole pine and cedar trees were then thrown in, and the interstices filled with earth; then bent railroad iron, crossways more trees and more earth was thrown in, so that the obstruction could only be removed by the free use, first of the fingers, to pull out the earth, so that portions of the trees could be cut away. Miles of rails were twisted and bent, and in many cases the rails were actually twisted once, and even twice, around trees, telegraph poles and stumps, along the roadside. The amount of labor performed in this way alone, when the absence of all machinery is considered, was immense, and indicating more fully than any words or acts heretofore, the desperation, as well as fiendish malice, of the leaders of the rebellion. The same hate is manifested in front of our lines to-day. Frequent dashes are made by inferior upon superior forces; pickets are fired upon at almost every exposed point, and our line of communication is daily visited by predatory bands, occasionally capturing a few wagons, and anon content with taking the lead mules of a team, as circumstances or prudence may dictate. Day before yesterday some ammunition wagons were captured; the day before that the lead mules of two teams were cut out—all on the new Baltimore road. At one time a herdsman, and at another time a brace of reporters, gathering forage in sight and within half a mile of camp, are fired upon. A picket of one corps was forced in, yesterday, southeasterly from Warrenton, at the unseemly and unusual hour of 3 o'clock A. M., and causing a general uprising in camp. At night Confederates are captured lurking at the house of a citizen, and in the morning two of Uncle Samuel's officers are captured at the same house by the Confederates. This retaliatory seizure of the person actually took place at the house of Dr. OSMAN, between Catlett's and Bristoe Station. Our pickets along the whole front are constantly threatened, and occasionally are forced to fall back upon their reserves, and sometimes a little further. And yet it is believed that the enemy has no large force this side of the Rappahannock. From the best information I can obtain, the bulk of LEE's army that pressed back our lines on Friday last have recrossed the river, leaving a strong picket line of dashing, desperate men in front. Gen. MEADE, I believe, is doing all that any one man can do at this time. He is both watchful and prudent, and at the earliest moment possible will force the enemy to give battle or do the other thing—run. But I believe more firmly than ever that LEE does not mean to fight, unless he can secure some decided advantage of position, such as he is not likely to obtain. The army is cheerful and hopeful, and its sanitary condition was never better. The weather just now is not what all could wish, but then it is as good as anybody has, and considering the season of the year, no one has any particular cause to complain. The nights are decidedly cold, and even in the daytime the air has that chilliness about it which, in more northern latitudes, betokens snow. There was a fall of snow in this vicinity last year, one week later than this, I have abundant cause to remember, and the indications now are that the fleecy flakes will soon be upon us again.

E. A. PAUL.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 30.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND CRIMINAL OFFENDERS.

The arrest of Mr. WILLIAMSON probably will be made the occasion for testing judicially the legality, not only of that procedure, but also the authority of Col. BAKER and Col. TURNER, and of the War Department itself, to arrest and imprison for alleged criminal offences. No question is made of the right of the Secretary of War to make arrests of soldiers and officers for violation of military law, but the best lawyers in this District say that arrests by the War Department for alleged misdemeanors and felonies are in utter violation of law and a usurpation of authority. It is understood that writs will be issued to-morrow from the Supreme Court against Cols. BAKER and TURNER at the civil suit of WILLIAMSON. If it shall be decided that, as Judge-Advocate of the Department, Col. TURNER had no statutory authority to order arrests in criminal cases, Col. BAKER of course cannot plead TURNER's order to him as a justification of his arrest of WILLIAMSON, and the act will be an unauthorized trespass.

GEN. BUTLER TO HAVE A COMMAND.

The President, to-day, in conversation intimated that Gen. BUTLER would soon have an active command.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. ROSECRANS' report of the battle of Chickamauga has been received at the War Department. It is a long and elaborate document.

A RECTIFICATION—GEN. NEGLEY.

Wrong was done a gallant soldier in the published statements that Gen. NEGLEY was relieved of his command as a punishment. He is here on thirty days' leave granted on Gen. ROSECRANS recomendation, and approved by the War Department. He left to-day to report to Gen. THOMAS of Chattanooga.

OPERATIONS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

A map of townships No. 2 North Ranch, No. 1 East Hillamette Meridian, Washington Territory, has been received at the General Land Office, which shows that twenty-eight donation claims have been settled, in the extreme northwestern portion of that Territory, within the last four months, amounting in the aggregate to 756,716 acres.

APPLICATION TO RAISE A REGIMENT.

RAY TOMPKINS, of Staten Island, has applied to the War Department for authority to raise a regiment of troops in Richmond County.

INDIAN AFFAIRS IN COLORADO AND DACOTAH.

Commissioner DOLE to-day received a communication from one of the Commissioners appointed to hold a treaty council with the Utah Indians, in which he states that the Commissioners had succeeded in effecting a treaty with the Tabequwehe Band of said Indians, whereby they cede to the Government a large tract of country in Colorado, including nearly all the mining lands yet discovered in that Territory, besides a large tract of valuable agricultural and grazing land. These lands are probably the most valuable ever purchased by the Government from a single tribe of Indians.

H. B. BRANCH, Esq., Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Dacotah Territory, writes to the Indian Bureau here that the Powcas and Winnebago tribes of Indians have left their reservations in Dacotah and gone to Omaha, in Nebraska Territory. These Indians are in a very destitute condition, which probably accounts for their leaving their isolated reservations and removing to a more populous country. The Superintendent in his letter expresses the fear that unless something is speedily done to relieve them, the Indians will scatter themselves along the Missouri River and become troublesome to the whites. About two weeks since $1,000 were placed in the hands of the Acting Governor of Dacotah to relieve the immediate necessities of these Indians, but it is supposed they had left their reservation before his arrival at Omaha.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 30.

Nothing of unusual interest is reported from the Army of the Potomac. The repairs on the Alexandria and Orange Railroad have been completed to Catlett's, and are being pushed on to the Junction. Cars are expected to reach there to-morrow morning. Some of our troops are said to be at the point where Turkey Run crosses the Warrenton Railroad.

EMIGRATION TO OREGON.

Col. CRAWFORD, commanding the escort of an emigrant train, officially informed the authorities here of his arrival at Portland, Oregon, on the 24th inst. The emigrants had all reached the settlement in safety, and had no difficulty with the Indians.

OUR CRUISERS OFF THE FISHERIES.

The armed sailing vessels *George Maughan* and *Ethan Allen* will soon return to the Eastern ports. For several months they have been cruising on the British North American coast for the protection of our fishermen from rebel pirates, none of whom, however, have they met. The recent order for them to leave Charlottetown was in accordance with the Queen's neutrality proclamation, which has been forced with remarkable precision against them.

THE M'KEON DEMOCRACY.

Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

MOZART AND TAMMANY DISSECTED.

The Attempt to Corrupt the Judiciary Denounced.

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES T. BRADY.

A Mass Meeting of the Democracy was held last night at the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the MCKEON General Committee, to ratify the Judiciary and County nominations of that branch of the Democratic party. The hall of the Institute was crowded, the great mass of the assembly being men who have always acted with the Democracy.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. JOHN MCKEON, who nominated for Chairman, BARTHOLOMEW O'CONNOR, Esq.

On taking the chair Mr. O'CONNOR thanked the audience for calling on him to preside. He said the fact that so many were present on so stormy a night, was a sign of the interest felt by Democrats in the government of our City. They were there to aid in electing an honest Judiciary—for the purpose of showing they were trying to effect a reformation in the party by electing to office men of integrity.

The following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were put in nomination and adopted:

Vice-Presidents.—Nicholas Diamond, Connolly McNichol, Charles Atkinson, John H. McKinley, George Harding, Wm. F. Howe, John Weinhold, Jeremiah Murphy, Francis R. Tillou, Daniel C. Swift, James Gilligan, George Mellon, John Galvin, Richard O'Grady, Edwin Wainright, Dr. H. Hessler, Philip W. Engs, James W. Murray, George W. Morton, Henry T. Harris, Edward Holsworth, James O'Neil, John R. Keyser, Charles O'Conor, Louis Brosi, H. A. Rielly, James D. Flynn, George Cassidy, Frederick J. Byrne, Henry Lafarge, John H. Power, Michael Larkin, Adolph Schleichon, John S. Giles, G. N. Herrman, Horace F. Clark, Samuel Coulter, Wm. C. Connor, S. Meinster, John McDonald, Stephen P. Russell, Thos. S. Murphey, Francis Byrne, Nicholas Seagrist, James M. Sheehan, Francis Geiger.

Secretaries.—Christian Ruber, Mark Miller, M. Burns, N. D. Woodhull, John Muller, Augustus Schell, James L. Van Wart, Joseph H. Anderson, John Donahue, James Dunn, Dr. J. C. Forrester, John Caffrey, David Smith, David C. Halstead, Robert McGinness, John Wearing, Geo. Grier, Jr., T. W. Meighan, Whitlock J. Acker, Felix Larkin, John Weitgen.

Gen. FREDERICK C. MATHER then read the reports of the Judiciary and County Nominating Conventions.

The reports recommended the following ticket:

For Justice of the Supreme Court—Josiah Sutherland.
For Justices of Superior Court—Joseph S. Bosworth and John C. T. Smidt.
For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—Henry Hilton.
For Justice of the Marine Court—Florence McCarthy.
For Surrogate—Gideon J. Tucker.
For Recorder—Theodore E. Tomlinson.

The County ticket nominated were those of the McKeon Democracy, as follows:

For Supervisor—Frederick Repper.
For Register—Thomas H. Ferris.

In their report the Committee say, the candidates for Judicial positions, with two exceptions, are at present on the bench.

Their past career is without a stain. They stand untainted as to integrity, and unquestioned as to ability. Their past career demands that they should be reëlected.

In the great experiment of our elective Judiciary, when we have been so fortunate as to secure the services of able and upright Judges, sound policy demands that no change should be made by us, of Judges elected by the Democracy.

In the selection of new candidates for judicial honors, to wit, for Justice of the Superior Court and for Recorder, we have recommended gentlemen on whose character, capacity and integrity, the people can with safety rely, for a proper and honest discharge of the duties of those offices.

In the candidates for the respective offices of Supervisor and Register, we present two of our fellow citizens, who are representative men, and whose nominations will be hailed by the Democracy as a just response to the wishes of the great masses of the laboring people of our City and county.

In full confidence that your nominating Conventions have endeavored to represent the preferences of the Democracy of the City, and with the hope that their recommendations will receive your approval, we submit the result of our labors to the judgment of the Democratic party.

Ratified by you, at the ballot box, we can boldly battle with the opponents of popular Government, confident in the triumph of our candidates, who represent the great principles of the right of the people to select their own public servants, of opposition to monopolies, and of independence and integrity in the Judiciary.

Gen. MAGNUS also read a series of resolutions. They indorsed the candidates and platform of the Democratic State Convention at Albany, reiterate their devotion to the Union and Constitution, assert the right of the Democratic masses to select their own candidates for all offices; that such candidates should be selected with reference to honesty, capacity, and devotion to the Constitution of the United States and the State of New-York, and to repudiate nominations which they have reason to suspect are the result of bargains between men who traffic in the suffrages of the masses for pecuniary gain, condemn the organization called the "Ring" in the City and at Albany. The concluding resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That in the independence and incorruptible integrity of the Judiciary rests the last hope of Republican institutions, and that the attempt now made by professed Democrats to remove honest Judges because they would not yield to the urgent demands of political leaders who, by these Judges have been foiled in their schemes to rob the people of their rights, ought to receive and will receive from our indignant community a severe rebuke, in the support of Judges too honest to be purchased, and too firm to be intimidated.

The reports and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Chairman then introduced Hon. JAS. T. BRADY, as the first speaker of the evening. He was greeted with "Three cheers for JAMES T. BRADY and the Union." After speaking at considerable length upon general topics connected with the interests of the City, he said:

SPEECH OF JAMES T. BRADY, ESQ.

Let me call your attention to the subject of the Judiciary. It is one that I have closely at heart, but each and every man of you has an interest at least equal to mine, and some of you much greater. I am a Democrat speaking to Democrats, unless indeed, as my friend JOE CORNELL said, who is somewhere among these arches, I have been read out a long time, while he says he has been read out but a week, [laughter and applause] unless indeed you have been read out because you presume to set up an organization of your own for the highest political purposes that ever spurred the hearts or attracted the ambition of men. I do wish that my friend CLANCY, of the *Leader*, or some gentleman who proposes to tell us what the Democratic party is and who compose it, and whether in number they amount to a dozen—whether they can meet in a small coffin after they are dead, [laughter,] or take refuge under one large umbrella to-night in the Park—I do wish that some of them would tell me who is the reader who delivers the principle and order of excommunication. I should like to know his name. I could suggest names—I have heard of one man, and if I mentioned by what title he is known, I think you would recognize him—and he says, "I must have a Judge of the Superior Court, a Judge of the Common Pleas and a Judge of the Supreme Court—*I!*" Gentlemen, this is fearful. That one man, depraved, wicked, vile, escaped the State Prison, [applause,] which other felons reach, by being strong enough, or rich enough to purchase and corrupt or to break through the meshes of the law. It is fearful that any man, even if he were as pure as the reputation of your mother, should be permitted by a groveling, enslaved, blind, stolid people to declare that he must own a Judge. Why, gentlemen, let me tell you, as one who began the profession of the law at twenty-one years of age, such a change has occurred in the administration of justice in this City that, when a man walks into my office with a bundle of papers, and says to me: "Mr. BRADY, here is an injunction granted to prevent my carrying on my regular business," and, in one of the very last cases that I tried, there was an injunction to prevent a man from continuing to act as the foreman and cutter in a merchant tailoring establishment in this City—an injunction from a Judge to prevent him from carrying on his lawful trade for the maintenance of his family. How do you think I received those papers? When I first entered the profession, I would never have asked what Judge granted it, but I would have looked at the merits of the case and tried to tell my client what I thought. But, gentlemen, the question, before even looking at one word written upon that paper, was "What Judge granted this injunction?" Next—"What Judge is to hear this case?" And when that latter question is answered, in many cases I have handed the papers back and told my friend, "I can be of no service to you—you must employ such a man, between whom and the Judge, or Judge's partner, friend, agent or huckster, there exists a great affection—[great applause]—employ him and you will have some chance to maintain your rights in a Court of Justice." Is this any fancy picture? It is the language of the most sober and dreadful reality. Up to within a few years no such thing as this was known in the City of New-York. I voted against the Constitution of the State of New-York under which you live, distinctly upon the ground that it established an elective Judiciary; [applause,] and yet, my fellow-citizens my objection to it then was not, nor is it now, that the nomination of the judges is given to the people—by no means—for I will say, in justice to myself and you as composing the people, —for I am nothing but one of the people—that in a great majority of the cases until recently, the nominations which the people made were good ones—that is not the danger—the danger is the influences that begin to operate upon these Judges after they reach the bench, when the time comes that they are to be candidates for renomination, and when men who have large interests approach them and say, "Do you want a renomination, Judge?" "Yes." "I have a large interest in railroads—you have made a decision which looks very adverse to five or six men owning all the streets of the City of New-York. We cannot permit any such heresy as that. You must give assurance what your decisions will be upon railroad questions, or woe to you. You have friends who will talk about the purity of the Judiciary. To be sure, Mr. BRADY may go and proclaim it to his fellow-citizens, and gratify his vanity by making an address, but what of that? What influence has he? Yes, gentlemen, what influence have I? [A VOICE—"A good deal."] No more influence in the City of New-York at this moment than any one of you, in regard to the government of this City—the amount of taxes, of debt, of expenditure, of your treasure—no more to do with it than the man who is in Cronstadt, in Russia, asleep after the fatigues of daily toil, [applause,] and you know it. And whose fault is that? Is that the fault of these men who meet together in their small place of conclave, and bargain or cast lots, or otherwise dispose of these great questions—is it their fault? No. Every man has a standard of morality, upon which he acts. A man who sets out in life to be a burglar, and determines to adhere to that, don't care much about what the minister says in the pulpit in regard to a high moral development. [Laughter.] And there are men who have been battening upon the reputation of this City and bringing it into infamous disgrace, who entertain this idea of man: "Man is an animal who has a vote, and I am the person to use that vote for my benefit. Or, as one of these men to whom I am referring said to a friend of mine in conversation, who threatened him with the power of the people: "The People! Bah! Like a porpoise with a large head and no brains." Or, as an English Earl said: "Don't talk about the people; for my part I cannot imagine what the people have to do with the laws except to obey them." And these individuals who regard you as animals having votes, think that it is sufficient for you to walk to the polls to put your ballot in, and they pat you on the shoulder and tell you what a good fellow you are, but take very good care that all the profit and reward come to them. One man own a Judge! And yet as sure as God sits on His high throne—as sure as you sit here—if this junction of Tammany and Mozart be consummated, there will be at least two individuals in this City, each of whom will own a Judge body and soul. Then I want to leave the profession in which I have toiled through all my life since I was fifteen years of age, and if I can get away in decency, I want to emigrate. I don't want to stay in a city at which the finger of reproach can be pointed, and in which it can be said that men like you and other honest and disinterested electors who are not here, admitting corruption, admitting disgrace, can do nothing to destroy the one or remove the other. And the solemn question to be determined by the people at the coming election is whether this shameless state of things shall continue or not—whether a few men can get together, and, irrespective of the people, irrespective of the suffrages of the people, dispose of all the offices of honor and emolument, leaving you simply by your votes, to confirm and ratify their wicked operations. My fellow-citizens here, my fellow-citizens elsewhere, I call upon you, by the most solemn considerations that ever stirred the heart of man, now, at this time, to take these matters deeply to heart. I call upon you to consider whether you will be slaves, when you have the right and power to be free. I call upon you to say whether your streets, your judiciary, your votes, your property, shall all be at the mercy of a cabal, or what is called, in the notice for this assemblage to-night, a "double-headed clique." You see these men, in troublous times, going around among the people, stimulating some of the weak or unfortunate among them to acts of violence. You saw it during the riots which occurred in the City of New-York last Summer. I want to speak to the men of the City of New-York who were engaged by some of these very men, secretly, perhaps, to sanction by their presence these disturbances, and I want to ask them what man, who professed to sustain the principles that led to the manifestation of public violence in the late disturbances in New York, has ever come forward and stood by the people he stimulated to do these acts? What lawyer has ever volunteered his services to defend the poor man charged with being a rioter? [Applause.] What man has ever put himself in a situation to incur any part of the responsibility? No, they look upon you as their minions, as the mere machinery by which they can be carried to power, and honor, and wealth. Do you consent to have trammels put upon your wills as American citizens and voters? There never was a chance to answer that question more effectively than now. If you do your duty in accordance with the principles which have been proclaimed here to-night, when the election shall have been closed, you will be redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled. [Applause.]

JOHN MCKEON, Esq., was the next speaker. He stated the object of the organization, and dwelt at considerable length upon the manner in which their nominations were made. He drew a spirited comparison of the rival candidates, particularly those for judicial office. Whenever the name of MCCUNN was uttered, it was greeted with a unanimous hiss. The speaker closed with an earnest appeal that all present do their duty at the polls, and endeavor to save our City from a corrupt Judiciary.

After the close of Mr. MCKEON's remarks there were loud calls for VAN BUREN and O'GORMAN, but as neither were present a motion to adjourn was put and carried.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

A Conspiracy Against the Usurpation—Large Number of Arrests—Minister Corwin Refuses to Hold Intercourse with the Imperialists—Juarez's Forces Increasing in Numbers, and Confident in Resolve.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 30.

Dates have been received from the City of Mexico up to Oct. 1.

A conspiracy against the Imperial Government had been discovered, and a large number of accused persons had been imprisoned, some shot, and others sent to Martinique.

No movements of the French troops were mentioned.

The press was free in commenting on the refusal of Minister CORWIN to hold interview with the Provincial Government, and also on his neglecting to join in the festivities celebrating the birthday of NAPOLEON.

The forces of Juarez were daily increasing, and 27,000 troops were between Queretaro and San Luis. Guerrillas were increasing; and the adherents of Juarez seemed as determined as ever to resist the French to the last extremity.

The opinion prevailed that large French reinforcements would be necessary to complete the subjugation of the country.

Arrived, ships *Princess*, from New-York; *S. C. Grant*, from Boston; Russian war steamer *Abrek* from Shanghae.

An incendiary fire burned a considerable portion of Auburn, Placer County, yesterday, including the Empire Hotel. Loss $85,000; insurance $5,000.

Election.

AUBURN, Friday, Oct. 30.

The merchants of this city have signed an agreement to close their stores on election day.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The American Question Discussed Before an English Audience.

SECESSIONISTS ON THE RAMPAGE.

Tumultuous Demonstrations and a Triumphant Discourse.

The Speaker Complimented for His "Temperate and Eloquent Lecture, and Marvelous Courtesy and Patience."

The Philharmonic Hall was crowded in every part on the night of the 16th Oct. by an audience drawn together by the announcement that the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, the celebrated American orator, and brother of Mrs. BEECHER STOWE, would lecture on the American War and Emancipation. Mr. CHARLES ROBERTSON was the Chairman of the evening.

On the entrance of Mr. BEECHER, preceded by the Chairman, a vast shout of mingled welcome and disapprobation was immediately raised.

Placards had been posted throughout the town inciting the people of Liverpool to give the reverend lecturer a hostile reception; and it soon became evident that a small but determined minority of the meeting were present with that intention.

Mr. ROBERTSON, on rising to introduce Mr. BEECHER, was received with loud cheers and hisses. After obtaining silence with some difficulty he managed, in spite of frequent interruptions, to express the object which had induced so many to attend. It was because they believed that the contest in America had a most important bearing on the emancipation of the negro race. He concluded by asking the respectful attention of the audience to Mr. BEECHER's address, adding that the gentleman was perfectly prepared to answer any questions which might be addressed to him after the lecture, provided they were put in writing, with the name of the writer attached, and handed to him, (the Chairman.) ["Oh, oh," and groans.] Mr. BEECHER would then say whether or not they were questions to which he could fairly reply. [Cheers and groans.]

The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER then rose, and, advancing to the front of the platform, was greeted with mingled cheers, hisses, and groans. A considerable proportion of the audience stood up, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and cheering. A man in the gallery called for "three cheers for the Southern States," which created much laughter and some uproar. Mr. BEECHER proceeded to say: "Ladies and gentlemen," when the uproar again commenced, and efforts were made to eject one noisy individual from the body of the hall.

The Chairman said; "A fair opportunity will be afforded to express approval or dissent at the close of the lecture, but if any one interrupts the meeting by disorderly conduct, I shall be obliged to call in the aid of the police." [Cheers.]

Rev. Mr. BEECHER then said: It is more than twenty-five years since I have been made perfectly familiar with popular assemblies in all parts of my country except the extreme South. There has not, for the past twenty-five years of my life, been a single day when it would have been safe for me to go south of Mason and Dixon's line in my own country, and all for one reason; and that for my solemn, earnest, persistent testimony against that which I consider to be the most atrocious thing under the sun—the system of American Slavery in a great free Republic [Cheers.] I have passed through that early period when it was denied to myself the right of free speech. Again and again I have attempted to address audiences that visited me, for no other crime than that of free speech, with all manner of contumelious epithets and terms; and now since I have been in England, although I have met with greater kindness and courtesy on the part of most than I deserved, yet, on the other hand, I perceive that the Southern influence prevails to some extent in England. [Applause and uproar.] It is my old acquaintance; I understand it perfectly, [laughter,] and I have always held it to be an unfailing truth that where a man had a cause that would bear examination he was perfectly willing to have it spoken about. [Applause.] And when in Manchester I saw those huge placards, "Who is HENRY WARD BEECHER?" [Laughter, cries of "Quite right," and applause;] and when in Liverpool I understand that there were those blood-red placards, purporting to say what HENRY WARD BEECHER had said, and calling upon Englishmen to suppress free speech. [Cries of "Aye, aye," and "No, no," hisses and uproar.] I tell you what I thought. I thought simply this—I am glad of it. [Laughter.] Why? Because if they had felt perfectly secure that they were the minions of the South and the slaves of slavery, ["No, no,"] they would have been perfectly still. [Applause and uproar.] And, therefore, when I saw so much nervous apprehension that, if I was permitted to speak, [hisses and applause,] when I found they were afraid to have me speak, [hisses, laughter and "No, no,"] when I found that they considered my speaking damaging to their cause, [applause,] when I found that they appealed from facts and reasonings to mob law, [applause and uproar,] I said no man need tell me what the heart of the counsel of these men is. They tremble, and are afraid [applause, laughter, hisses, "No, no," and a Voice "New-York mob."] Now, personally, it is a matter of very little consequence to me whether I speak here to-night or not. [Laughter and cheers.] But, one thing is very certain—if you do permit me to speak here to-night you will hear very plain talking. [Applause and hisses.] You will not find a man [interruption]—you will not find a man that dared to speak about Great Britain 3,000 miles off, and then is afraid to speak to Great Britain when he stands on her shores. [Immense applause and hisses.] And if I do not mistake the tone and temper of Englishmen, they had rather have a man that opposed them in a manly way [applause from all parts of the hall] than to have a sneak that agreed with them in an unmanly way. [Applause and "Bravo."] Now, if I can carry you with me by sound convictions I shall be immensely glad [applause;] but if I cannot carry you with me by facts and sound arguments I do not wish you to go with me at all; and all that I ask is simply fair play. [Applause, and a voice "You shall have it, too."] I have only one single [hisses and shouts of "Order"] I have only one single sentence—[Here there was a great disturbance in one of the boxes near the platform.]

Mr. PATTERSON came forward and said—Messrs. BIRKETT and BARDSWELL are the blackguards who are making a disturbance in the boxes [uproar.]

The Chairman—We do not wish to turn any man out, because we wish every man here to be convinced.

The reverend lecturer again proceeded—Ladies and gentlemen, a single voice cannot disturb a meeting. It is those that undertake to put that voice down, and that rise up to see who it is, and what they are doing, that make the disturbance. If any man cries out, let him cry out, and I shall go on. Those of you who are kind enough to wish to favor my speaking—and you will observe that I am slightly husky from having spoken almost every night in succession for some time past—those who wish to hear me will do me the kindness to sit still, and to keep still; and I and my friends the Secessionists will make all the noise. [Laughter.] There are two dominant races in modern history—the Germanic and the Romanic races. The Germanic races tend to personal liberty, to a sturdy individualism, to civil and political liberty. The Romanic race tends to absolutism in government; it is clannish; it loves chieftains; it develops a people that crave strong and showy Governments to support and plan for them. The Anglo-Saxon race belongs to the great German family, and is a fair exponent of its peculiarities. The Anglo-Saxon carries self-government and self-development with him wherever he goes. He has popular government and popular industry; for the effects of a generous civil liberty are not seen a whit more plain in the good order, in the intelligence, and in the virtue of a self-governing people, than in their amazing enterprise and the scope and power of their creative industry. The power to create riches is just as much a part of the Anglo-Saxon virtues as the power to create good order and social safety. [A Voice—"Shut that book."] The things required for prosperity, in labor, for prosperous manufactures, and for prosperous commerce are three. First—liberty; second—liberty; third, liberty. [Hear, hear.] Though these are not merely the same liberty, as I shall show you. First, there must be liberty to follow those laws of business which experience has developed, without imposts or restrictions, or governmental instructions. Business simply wants to be let alone. [Hear, hear.] Then, secondly, there must be liberty to distribute and exchange products of industry in any market without burdensome tariffs, without imposts, and without vexatious regulations. There must be these two liberties—liberty to create wealth, as the factors of it think best according to the light and experience which business has given them; and then liberty to distribute what they have created without unnecessary vexatious burdens. (A Voice: "Take the steam same.") The comprehensive law of the ideal industrial condition of the world is free manufacture and free trade. [Hear, hear.] (A Voice: "The Morrill Tariff.") Another Voice: "Monroe.") I have said there were three elements of liberty. The third is the necessity of an intelligent and free race of customers. There must be freedom among producers; there must be freedom among distributors; there must be freedom among the customers. It may not have occurred to you that it makes any difference what one's customers are, but it does in all regular and prolonged business. The condition of the customer determines how much he will buy, determines of what sort he will buy. Poor and ignorant people buy little and that of the poorest kind. The richest and the intelligent, having the more means to buy, buy the most, and always buy the best. Here, then, are the three liberties—liberty of the producer; liberty of the distributor, and liberty of the customer. The first two need no discussion, they have been long thoroughly and brilliantly illustrated by the political economists of Great Britain, and by her eminent statesmen; but it seemed to me that attention enough had not been directed to the third; and, with your patience, I will dwell a moment before proceeding to other topics, on that (A Voice: "shut the book first,") It is a necessity of every manufacturing and commercial people that their customers should be very wealthy and intelligent. Let us put the subject before you in the familiar light of your own local experience. To whom does the tradesmen of Liverpool sell the most goods at the highest profit? To the ignorant poor, or to the prosperous educated? [A Voice—"To the Southerners." Laughter.] The poor man buys simply for his body; he buys food, he buys clothing, he buys fuel, he buys lodging. That is the rule. His rule is to buy the least and the cheapest that he can. He goes to the store as seldom as he can—he brings away as little as he can—and he buys for the least he can. [Much laughter.] Poverty is not the misfortune of the poor that suffer it, but it is more or less the misfortune of all with whom he deals. On the other hand, a man well off—how is it with him? He buys in far greater quantity. He can afford to do it; he has the money to pay for it. He buys in far greater variety, because he does not supply mere physical wants, but mental wants. He buys for his skin, he buys for his mouth, he buys for his nose; he buys silk, he buys flax, cotton, wool; he buys all metals—iron, silver, gold, platinum; in short, he buys for all necessities and of more substances. But that is not all. He buys a better quality of goods. He buys richer silks, finer cottons, higher grained wools. Now, a rich silk means so much skill and care of somebody's that has been expended upon it to make it finer and richer; and so of cotton and so of wool. That is, the price of the finer goods runs back to the very beginning, and remunerates the workman as well as the merchant. Now, the whole laboring community is as much interested and profited as the merchant in this buying and selling of the higher grades in the greater varieties and quantities. The law of price is the skill, and the amount of skill expended in the work is as much for the market as are the goods. A man comes to market and says, "I have a pair of hands," and he obtains the lowest wages. Another man comes and says, "I have something more than a pair of hands; I have something in them—truth and fidelity;" he gets a higher price. Another man comes and says, "I have something more; I have hands, and strength, and fidelity, and skill." He gets more than either of the others. The next man comes and says, "I have got hands, and strength, and skill, and fidelity, but my hands work more than that. They know how to create things for the fancy, for the affections, for the moral sentiments;" and he gets more than either of the others. The last man comes and says: "I have all these qualities, and have them so highly that it is a positive genius;" and genius carries the whole market and gets the highest price. [Loud applause.] So that the workman and the merchant both are profited by having purchasers that demand quality, variety, and quantity. Now, if this is so in the town or city, it is only so because it is a law. This is the specific development of a general or universal law, and therefore we should expect to find it as true of a nation as of a city like Liverpool. I know it is so, and you know that it is true of all the world; and it is just as important to have customers educated, intelligent, moral and rich out of Liverpool as it is in Liverpool. [Applause.] That nation is the best customer that is freest, because freedom works prosperity, industry and wealth. They are able to buy; they want variety, they want the very best; and these are the customers that you want. Great Britain, then, aside from moral considerations, has a direct commercial and pecuniary interest in the liberty, civilization and wealth of every people and every nation on the globe. [Loud applause.] You have an interest in this, because you are a moral and a religious people. ["Oh, oh," laughter and applause.] You desire it from the highest motives, and godliness is profitable in all things having the promise of the life that is, as well as of that which is to come; and that which you desire for moral and for Christian reasons. God gives you other motives to desire—that it becomes a profit; so that if there were no hereafter, and so that if man had no progress in this life, and if there were no question of civilization at all, it would be worth your while to protect civilization and liberty, merely as a commercial speculation. To evangelize a subject has more than a moral and religious import—it comes back to temporal relations. In every nation that is crushed under a despotism, cramped, degraded, if it is struggling to be free, you, Leeds, Sheffield, Manchester, Paisley, Liverpool, all have an interest that that nation should be free. When ignorant and backward people demand that they may have a chance to rise—Hungary, Italy, Poland—it is a duty for humanity's sake, it is a duty for the highest moral motives, to sympathize with them; but beside all these higher motives there is a material and an interested reason why you should sympathize with them. Pounds and pence join with conscience and with honor in this design. Now, Great Britain's chief want is—what? They have said that your chief want is cotton. I deny it. Your chief want is consumers. [Applause and hisses.] You have got skill, you have got capital, and you have got machinery enough to manufacture goods for the whole population of the globe. You could turn out four-fold as much as you do if you only had the market to sell in. It is not so much the want, therefore, of fabric, though there may be a temporary obstruction of it; but the principal and increasing want—increasing from year to year—is where shall we find men to buy what we can manufacture so fast? [Interruption, and a voice, "The Morrill tariff," and applause.] Before the American war broke out, your warehouses were loaded with goods that you could not sell. [Applause and hisses.] You had over-manufactured; but what is the meaning of over-manufacturing but this, that you had skill, capital, machinery, to create faster than you had customers to take off your hands? And you know that, rich as Great Britain is, vast as are her manufactures, if she could have four-fold the present demand, she could make four-fold riches to-morrow; and every political economist will tell you that your want is not cotton primarily, but customers. Therefore, the doctrine how to make customers is a great deal more important to Great Britain than the doctrine how to raise cotton. It is to that doctrine I ask you, business men, practical men, men of fact, sagacious Englishmen—to that point I ask a moment's consideration. [Shouts of "Oh, oh," hisses, and applause.] There are no more continents to be discovered. [Hear, hear.] The market of the future must be found—how? There is very little hope of any more demand being created by new fields. If you are to have a better market there must be some kind of process invented to make the old fields better. [A voice, "Tell us something new," shouts of "Order," and interruption.] Let us look at it, then. You must civilize the world in order to make a better class of purchasers. [Interruption.] If you were to press Italy again down under the feet of despotism, Italy, discouraged, could draw but very few supplies from you. But give her liberty, kindle schools throughout her valleys, spur her industry, make treaties with her by which she can exchange her wine, her oil, and her silk for your manufactured goods; and for every effort that you make in that direction there will come back profit to you by increased traffic with her. [Loud applause.] If Hungary asks to be a free unshackled nation—if by freedom she will rise in virtue and intelligence, she will require a multifarious industry, which she will be willing to exchange for your manufactures. Her liberty is to be found—where? You will find it in the Word of God, you will find it in the code of liberty, you will find it also in the price current. [Hear.] and every single free nation, every single civilized people, every people that rises from barbarism to industry and intelligence, becomes a better customer. A savage is a man of one story, and that one story a cellar. When the man begins to be civilized you put on another story. When you Christianize and civilize the man you put on story after story, for you develop faculty after faculty, and you have to supply every story with your productions. The savage is a man one story deep; the civilized man is thirty stories deep (applause). Now, if you go to a lodging-house where there are three or four men, your sales to them may be worth something; but if you go to a lodging-house like some of those which I saw in Edinburgh, which seemed to be about twenty stories—(oh, oh, and interruption)—every story of which is full, and all who occupy buy of you—which is the best customer,—the man who is drawn out, or the man who is squashed up? [Laughter.] Now, there is in this a great sound principle of political economy. ["Yah! yah!" from the passage outside the hall, and loud laughter.] If the South should be rendered independent—[at this juncture, mingled cheering and hisses became immense; half the audience rose to their feet, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and in every part of the hall there was the greatest commotion and uproar.] You have had your turn now—now let me have mine again. [Loud applause and laughter.] It is a little inconvenient to talk against the wind; but, after all, if you will just keep good-natured—I am not going to lose my temper; will you watch yours? [Applause.] Besides all that, it rests me, and gives me a chance, you know, to get my breath. [Applause and hisses.] And I think after all these men that their bark is worse than their bite. They do not mean any harm—they don't know any better. [Loud laughter, applause, hisses and continued uproar.] I was saying, when these responses broke in, that it was worth our while to consider both alternatives. What will be the result if this present struggle shall eventuate in the separation of America, and making the South—[loud applause, hisses, hooting, and cries of "Bravo"]—a slave territory exclusively—[cries of "No, no," and laughter]—and the North a free territory, what will be the first result? You will lay the foundation of carrying the slave population clear through to the Pacific Ocean. That is the first step. There is not a man that has been a leader of the South any time within these twenty years that has not held this for a plan. It was for this that Texas was populated, and was wrested from Mexico. It was for this that the Mexican war was engaged in, and so that vast territory was added to the Union; and this is a plan that never has been given up, that is to carry the power of the American institutions, as we call them, straight through toward the West until the slave, who washes his feet in the Atlantic, shall wash his feet likewise in the Pacific Ocean. [Cries of "Question," and uproar.] There! I have got that statement out, and you cannot get it back. [Laughter and applause.] Now, let us consider, if you please—let us consider the prospect. If the South is a slave empire, what relation will it have to you as a customer? [A voice, "Or any other man." Laughter.] It would be an empire of 12,000,000 of people. Now of these, 8,000,000 are white and 4,000,000 black. [A Voice—"How many have you got?" Applause and laughter. Another Voice—"Free your own slaves."] Consider that one-third of the whole, then, are the miserably poor, unbuying blacks. [Cries of "No, no," "yes, yes," and interruption.] You do not manufacture much for them. [Hisses, "Oh!" "No."] You have not got machinery coarse enough, [Laughter, and "No."] Your labor is too skilled by far to manufacture bagging and linsey-woolsey. [A Southerner—"We are going to free them, every one."] Then you and I agree exactly. [Laughter.] One-half the white population is a population that is poor; one-third is black, and one-third is a poor population, unskilled and degraded. One-third—which is a large allowance—we will say are intelligent and rich. Now here is twelve million of people, and only one-third of them are customers that can afford to buy the kind of goods that you bring to market. [Applause, hisses, and "No, no."] Now, it is a question—[A Voice—"The rich buy the lot, I understood just now," interruption and uproar.] My friends, I saw a man once, who was a little late at a railway station chase an express train. He did not catch it. [Laughter.] If you are going to stop this meeting, you have got to stop it before I speak; for after I have got the things out, you may chase as long as you please—you would not catch 'em. [Laughter and interruption.] But there is luck in leisure; I'm going to take it easy. [Laughter.] Two-thirds of the population of the Southern States to-day are non-purchasers of English goods. [A voice—"No they are not;" "No, no," and uproar.] Now you must recollect another fact—namely, that this is going on clear through to the Pacific Ocean; and if by sympathy or help you establish a slave empire, you sagacious Britons—["Oh, oh," and hooting.] If you like it better then, [interruption,] if you like it better I will leave the adjective off [laughter, hear, hear and applause.] If I should say that this would go on in a greater generation for the future I should be mistaken, because the slave population increases in a ratio greater than that at which the white population increases, and it is becoming more and more one-sided all the way through. And you are busy in favoring, by moral sympathy, the establishment of an empire from ocean to ocean that should have fewest customers and the most non-buying population. [Applause. "No, no." A voice—"I think it was the happy people that populated fastest."] Now, for instance, just look at this, the difference between free labor and slave labor to produce cultivated land. The State of Virginia has 61,000 square miles of land; the State of New-York has 50,000 square miles—11,000 square miles in favor of Virginia; but Virginia has only 17,000 acres improved—square miles, I should have said, improved [laughter and uproar;] New-York has 27,000 square miles improved. Virginia has 30,000 square miles of unimproved land, and New-York has 10,000 square miles of unimproved land. Now, these facts speak volumes [a voice "No they don't"] as to the capacity of the territory to bear population. It is the want of cultivatable land that determines the density of the population [hear, hear,] and upon that their value as customers depends. Let us take the States of Maryland and Massachusetts. Maryland has 11,000 square miles and Massachusetts 7,000 square miles in her whole territory. Maryland has 4,000 square miles improved, Massachusetts 3,000. Maryland has 2,000 unimproved square miles, Massachusetts has 1,800 unimproved square miles—with two little States of course the figures are smaller. Let us take, for instance, Pennsylvania and Georgia. The State of Georgia has 58,000, Pennsylvania 46,000. [A voice, "That's the Quaker land."] Georgia has 12,000 square miles of improved land, Pennsylvania 16,000 against the 12,000 of the former State. Georgia has 29,000 square miles of unimproved land, and Pennsylvania has but 10,000 square miles of unimproved land against the 29,000 of unimproved land in Georgia. The one is a Slave State and the other is a Free State. I do not want you to put down such statistics as those, having once heard them. [Laughter.] Now, what can England make for the poor white population of such a future empire, and for her slave population? What carpets, what linens, what cottons can you sell to them? What machines, what looking-glasses, what combs, what leather, what books, what pictures, what engravings? [A voice—"We'll sell them ships."] You may sell ships to a few, but what ships can you sell to two-thirds of the population of poor whites and blacks? [Applause.] A little bagging and a little linsey-woolsey, a few whips and coffins, are all that you can sell for the slave. [Great applause, and uproar.] This very day, in the Slave States of America ["Oh, oh"] there are 8 millions out of 12 millions that are not your customers, and cannot be from the very nature of the laws of trade. [A voice—"Then how are they clothed?" and interruption.] If the friends at this side of the house will give me a little meeting all to ourselves (laughter)—I beg pardon of the gentlemen, the reporters; it ain't my fault that they are detained so long and have such a time of it to-night. (A voice—"Speak to them Mr. Beecher.") Oh, that's my last resource. I shall not resort to that until the meeting breaks up in a row, and then we'll have a little meeting of the reporters, and one speaker.

The Chairman—If gentlemen will only sit down, those who are making the disturbance will get tired out.

Mr. BEECHER resumed. There are some apparent drawbacks that may suggest themselves. The first is that the interests of England consist in drawing from any country its raw material. [A Voice: "We have got over that."] There is an interest, but it is not the interest of England. The interest of England is not merely where to buy her cotton, her ores, her wool, her linens and her flax. When she has put her brains into the cotton, and into the linen and flax, and it becomes the product of her looms, a far more important question is, "What can I do with it?" England don't want merely to pay prices for that which brute labor produces, but to get a price for that which brain labor produces [Hear, hear, and applause.] Your interest lies beyond all peradventure; therefore, if you should bring ever so much cotton from the slave empire [Yah! yah!] you cannot sell back again to the slave empire. [A Voice—"Go on with your subject; we know all about England."] Excuse me, Sir, I am the speaker, not you; and it is for me to determine what to say. [Hear, hear.] Do you suppose I am going to speak about America except to convince Englishmen? I am here to talk to you for the sake of ultimately carrying you with me in judgment and in thinking; ["Oh! Oh!"] and, as to this logic of cat-calls, it is Slavery logic,—I am used to it. [Applause, hisses, and cheers, and a voice: "Don't lose your temper."] It is said that the South is fighting for just that independence of which I have been speaking. [Hear, hear.] The South is divided on that subject. ["No, no."] There are eight millions in the South, and four millions. Four millions are asking for their liberty. ["No, no," hisses, "Yes," applause and interruption.] Four millions are asking for their liberty. [Continued interruption and renewed applause.] Eight millions are banded together to prevent it. ["No, no," hisses and applause.] That is what they asked the world to recognize as a strike for independence. [Hear, hear and laughter.] Eight million white men fighting to prevent the liberty of four million black men, challenging the world. [Uproar, hisses, applause and continued interruption.] You cannot get over the fact. There it is; like iron you cannot stir it. [Uproar.] They went out of the Union because slave property "warn't safe" in it. There were two ways of reaching slave property in the Union; the one by exerting the direct power of the Government; but that was forbidden; that they could not do. The second was by indirect influence. By limiting slave territory you lay the foundation for the final extinction of Slavery. [Applause.] Now, this was the Northern feeling. The North was true to the doctrine of slave rights. The North refused, by any direct or indirect dealing within the States, to violate the compacts of the Constitution, and left local compacts unimpaired; but the North, feeling herself unbound with regard to territory, said there should be no more territory cursed with Slavery. [Applause.] With unerring instinct the South said, "The Government administered by Northern men on the principle that there shall be no more slave territory, is a Government fatal to Slavery," and it was on that account that they seceded—["No, no," "Yes, yes," applause, hisses, and uproar]—and the first step which they took when they assembled at Montgomery was to adopt a Constitution. What Constitution did they adopt? The same Constitution which they had just abandoned. What change did they make in it? They made a little trifling change about the Presidential term, making it two years longer; they made a slight change about some doctrine of legislation, involving no principle whatever, but merely some question of policy. But by the Constitution of Montgomery they legalized Slavery, and made it the organic law of the land. The very Constitution which they said they could not live under when they left the Union they took again immediately afterwards, and only altered it one point; and that was to make the fundamental law of the land to be Slavery. [Hear, hear.] Let no man undertake to say in the face of intelligence—let no man undertake to bamboozle an honest community, by saying that Slavery had nothing to do with secession. Slavery is the framework of the South; it is the root and the branch of this conflict with the South. Take away Slavery from the South, and she would not differ from us in any respect. There is not a single antagonistic interest. There is no difference of race, no difference of law, no difference of constitution; the only difference between us is that free labor is in the North, and slave labor is in the South. [Loud applause.] But I know that you say you cannot help sympathizing with a gallant people. [Hear, hear.] They are the weaker people, the minority, and you cannot help going with the minority who are struggling for their rights against the majority. Nothing could be more generous, when a weak party stands for its own legitimate rights against imperious pride and power than to sympathize with the weak. But whoever sympathized with the weak thief because three constables had got hold of him? [Hear, hear.] And yet the one thief in three policemen's hands is the weakest party. I suppose you would sympathize with him. [Hear, hear, laughter and applause.] Why, when that infamous King of Naples—BOMBA, the King of Naples—was shut up in Gaeta, and GARIBALDI with his immortal band of patriots surrounded him, who was the weakest party then? The tyrant and his minions; and the majority was the noble Italian patriot, struggling for liberty. I never heard that Old England sent deputations to King BOMBA, and yet they fought bravely there. [Laughter and interruption.] To-day the majority of Italy is Rome. Nothing but French bayonets keeps her from going back to the Kingdom of Italy, to which she belongs. Do you sympathize with Rome or Italy? [A Voice—"With Italy."] To-day the South is the minority in America, and they are fighting for independence. For what? [Uproar. A Voice—"Three cheers for independence," and hisses.] I could wish so much bravery had had a better cause, and that so much self-denial had been less deluded; that that poisonous and venomous doctrine of State Rights might have been kept aloof; that so many gallant spirits, such as JACKSON, might still have lived. [Great applause and loud cheers, again and again renewed.] The force of these facts, historical and incontrovertible, cannot be broken, except by diverting attention by an attack upon the North. It is said that the North is fighting for Union, for that insures emancipation. [Loud cheers, "Oh, oh," "No, no," and cheers.] A great many men say to ministers of the Gospel, "You pretend to be preaching and working for the love of the people. Why, you are all the time preaching for the sake of the church." What does the minister say? "It is by means of the church that we help the people," and when men say we are fighting for the Union I say we are fighting for the Union. [Hear, hear, and a voice—"That's right."] But the motive determines the value; and why are we fighting for the Union? Because we never shall forget the testimony of our enemies. They have gone off declaring that the Union in the hands of the North was fatal to Slavery. [Loud applause.] There is testimony in the Court for you. [A Voice—"See that," and laughter.] We are fighting for the Union because we believe that preamble which explains the very reason for which the Union was constituted. I will read it. "We"—not the States—"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect nation"—, [Uproar.] I don't wonder you don't want to hear it. [Laughter.] "In order to form a more perfect nation, establish justice, assure domestic tranquillity, [uproar,] provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty ["Oh, oh"] to ourselves and our posterity, and ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America." [A Voice—"How many States?"]. It is for the sake of that justice, that common welfare, and that liberty for which the Union was established, that we fight for Union. [Interruption.] Because the South believed that Union was against Slavery they left it. [Renewed interruption.] Yes. [Applause and "No, no."] To-day, however, if the North believed that the Union was against liberty they would leave it. [Oh, oh, and great disturbance.] Gentlemen, I have traveled in the West ten or twelve hours at a time in the mud knee-deep. It was hard toiling my way, but I always got through my journey. I feel to-night as though I were traveling over a very muddy road; but I think I will get through. [Cheers.] Well, next it is said that the North treats the negro race worse than the South. [Applause, cries of "Bravo," and uproar.] Now, you see I don't dodge any of these disagreeable points. I am going to face every one of them. In the first place I am ashamed to confess that such was the thoughtlessness—[interruption]—such was the stupor—such was the thoughtlessness of the North—[renewed interruption—you will get it down a word at a time; to-morrow will let folks see what it is you don't want to hear—that for a period of twenty-five years she went to sleep, and permitted herself to be drugged and poisoned with the Southern prejudice against black men. [Applause and uproar.] The prejudice was made worse, because when any subject whatever came between political parties, then there is what is called political prejudice excited against that subject, no matter how innocent that subject may be—no matter what were the original influences which excited the prejudices on the other side; and the colored man has been the football between the two parties in the North, and has suffered accordingly. I confess it to my shame, but I am speaking now on my own ground, because I began twenty-five years ago, with a small party to combat that prejudice. [Loud applause, dissension and uproar. The interruption at this point became so violent that the friends of Mr. BEECHER throughout the hall rose to their feet, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and renewing their shouts of applause. The interruption lasted some minutes.] Well, I have lived to see a total revolution in the Northern feeling—I stand here a witness of that. It is not my opinion, it is my knowledge. [Great uproar.] Those men who undertook to stand up for the rights of all men—black as well as white—have increased in number; and now what party in the North represents those men that resist these prejudices? The Republicans are the men who represent that party [Loud applause]. And who are those men in the North that have oppressed the negro? They are the peace Democrats; and the prejudice that in England you are attempting to punish me for, is a prejudice raised by the men who have fought me all my life. The pro-Slavery Democrats abused the negro. I defended him, and you mobbed me for doing so. Oh! justice. [Loud laughter, applause, and hisses]. This is as if a man should commit an assault, maim and wound a neighbour, and a surgeon being called in should begin to dress his wounds, and by-and-by a policeman should come and collar the Surgeon and haul him off to prison, on account of the wounds which he was healing. Now I told you I would not flinch, nor dodge anything. I am going to read you some questions that were sent after me from Glasgow, purporting to be from a working man. [A Voice—"What about the Russians?"] "Is it not a fact"—[A Voice—"No," loud laughter.] Take your time, take your time—[renewed laughter]—we have got all the time there is, you know. There need be no hurry; and if those Pro-Slavery interrupters think they will tire me out, they will do more than eight millions in America could. [Applause and renewed interruption.] I know, I know. After all, if I could see them in a room ten minutes, they would vote I was the cleverest fellow they ever met. [Laughter.] I was reading a question on your side, too. Is it not a fact ["No, no," that in most of the Northern States laws exist—["No, no," and renewed interruption.] Addressing the reporters, he said, Gentlemen, I must turn to you when I cannot get anybody else to hear me. [Laughter.] Is it not a fact that in most of the Northern States laws exist precluding negroes from equal civil and political rights with the whites? That in the State of New-York the negro has to be the possessor of at least $250 worth of property to entitle him to the privileges of a white citizen? That in some of the Northern States the colored man, whether bond or free, is by law excluded altogether, and not suffered to enter the State limits, under severe penalties?—and is not Mr. LINCOLN's own State one of them; and in view of the fact that the $20,000,000 compensation which was promised to Missouri in aid of emancipation was defeated in the last Congress—(the strongest Republican Congress that ever assembled.) What has the North done toward emancipation?" Now, then, there's a dose for you. [A voice, "Answer it."] And I will address myself to the answering of it. And first, the bill for emancipation in Missouri to which this money was denied, was a bill which was drawn up by what we call "log-rollers," who inserted in it an enormously disproportioned price for the slaves. The Republicans offered to give them $10,000,000 for the slaves in Missouri, and they outvoted it because they could not get $12,000,000. Already half the slave population had been "run" down South, and yet they came up to Congress to get $12,000,000 for what was not worth ten millions, nor even eight millions. Now as to those States that had passed "black" laws, as we call them. They are filled with Southern emigrants. The southern part of Ohio, the southern part of Indiana—where I myself lived for years, and which I knew like a book—the southern part of Illinois, where Mr. LINCOLN lives, [great uproar,] these parts are largely settled by emigrants from Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Virginia and North Carolina, and in those States they brought up every black, and even those that had been carried to the South, and it was their vote, or the Northern votes pandering for political reasons to theirs, that passed in those States the infamous "black" laws; and the Republicans in these States have a record, clean and white, as having opposed these laws in every instance as "infamous." Now as to the State of New-York: it is asked whether a man is not obliged to have a certain freehold property, or a certain amount of property, before he can vote. It is so still in North Carolina and Rhode Island for white folks—it is so in New-York State. [Mr. BEECHER's voice slightly failed him here, and he was interrupted by a person who tried to imitate cries of "Shame," and "Turn him out."] I am not undertaking to say that these faults of the North, which were brought upon them by the bad example and influence of the South, are all cured; but I do say that there is a process of cure which promises, if unimpeded by foreign influence, to make all odious distinctions null and void. Is it not a fact that in most of the Northern States laws exist precluding negroes from equal civil and political rights with the whites? I will tell you. Let us compare the condition of the negro in the North and the South, and that will tell the story. By express law the South takes away from the slave all attributes of manhood, and calls him "chattel," which is another name for cattle. [Hear, hear, and hisses.] No law in any Northern State calls him anything else but a person. [Applause.] The South denies the right of legal permanent marriage to the slave. There is not a State of the North where the marriage of the slave is not as sacred as that of any free white man. [Immense cheering.] Throughout the South the slave living in concubinage, his wife, so called, is taken from him at the will of his master, and there is neither public sentiment nor law that can hinder most cruel separation every year in every county and town. There is not a State, county, or town, or school district in the North where, if any man dare to violate the family of the poorest man, there would not be an indignation that would overwhelm him. [Loud applause. A Voice—"How about the riots?"] Irishmen made that riot. [Laughter.] In the South, by statutory law, it is a penitentiary offence to teach a black man to read and write. In the North not only are hundreds and thousands of dollars expended of State money in teaching colored people, but they have their own schools, their own academies, their own ministers, their own lawyers. [Cheers and hisses.] In the South, black men are bred as cattle are bred in the North, for the market and for sale. It is considered horrible beyond expression in the North. In the South the slave can own nothing by law, [interruption;] but in the single City of New-York there are ten million dollars of money belonging to free colored people. [Loud applause.] In the South no colored man can determine [uproar]—no colored man determine in the South where he will work, at what he will work; but in the North—except in great cities, where are crowded by foreigners—in any country part the black man may choose his trade and work at it, and is just as much protected by the laws as any white man in the country. [Applause.] I speak with authority on this point. [Cries of "No."] Against the earnest protests of the colonists, the then Government of Great Britain—I will concede not knowing what were the mischiefs—ignorantly, but in point of fact, forced slave traffic on the unwilling colonists. [Interruption, a Voice—"Who gave the twenty millions for the emancipation of Slavery?" Great uproar, in the midst of which one individual was lifted up and carried out of the room amidst cheers and hisses. A Voice—"Three cheers for JEFF. DAVIS." The cheers were given.]

The CHAIRMAN—If you would only sit down no disturbance would take place. The fact of you all standing up does it.

The disturbance having subsided,

Mr. BEECHER said, I am every day asked when this war will end. [Interruption.] I wish I could tell you; but remember Slavery is the cause of the war. [Hear, hear, applause, "yes," "no."] Slavery has been working for more than one hundred years, and a chronic evil cannot be suddenly cured; and as war is the remedy, you must be patient to have the conflict long enough to cure the inveterate and hereditary sore. [Hisses, loud applause and a voice, "we'll stop it."] But of one thing I think I may give you assurance—this war won't end until the cancer of Slavery is cut out by the roots. [Loud applause, hisses and tremendous uproar.] I will read you a word from President LINCOLN. [Renewed uproar.] It is a letter from THEODORE TILTON. [Hisses and cheers.] Won't you hear what President LINCOLN thinks? [No, no.] Well, you can hear it or not. It will be printed whether you hear it or hear it not—it's going to come out. (Hear, and cries of "Read, read.") Yes, I will read. A talk with President LINCOLN revealed to me a great growth of wisdom. For instance, he said he was not going to press the colonization idea any longer, nor the gradual scheme of emancipation, expressing himself sorry that the Missourians had postponed emancipation for seven years. He said: "Tell your anti-Slavery friends that I am coming out all right." He is desirous that the concord States shall form free Constitutions, recognizing the proclamation, and thinks this will be made feasible by calling on loyal men. [A Voice—"What date is this letter?" and interruption.] Ladies and gentlemen, I have finished the exposition of this troubled subject. [Renewed and continued interruption.] Ladies and gentlemen, no man can unveil the future; no man can tell what revolutions are about to break upon the world; no man can tell what destiny belongs to France, nor to any of the European Powers; but one thing is certain, that in the exigencies of the future there will be combinations and recombinations, and that those nations that are of the same faith, the same blood, and the same substantial interests, ought not to be alienated from each other, but ought to stand together. [Immense cheering and hisses.] I do not say that you ought not to be in the most friendly alliance with France and with Germany; but I do say that your own children, the offspring of England, ought to be nearer to you than any people of strange tongue [A Voice—"Degenerate sons," applause, and hisses; ANOTHER VOICE—"What about the Trent?"] If there had been any feelings of bitterness in America let me tell you they have been excited, rightly or wrongly, under the impression that Great Britain was going to intervene between us and our own lawful struggle [A Voice—"No," and applause.] With the evidence that there is no such intention all bitter feelings will pass away [applause]. We do not agree with the doctrine and neutrality of the past as a mere question of law. But it is past, and we are not disposed to raise that question. We accept it now as a fact and we say that the utterance of Lord RUSSELL at Blairgowrie—[applause, hisses, and a Voice, "What about Lord BROUGHAM?"]—together with the declaration of the Government in stopping war-steamers here—[great uproar, and applause]—has gone far toward quieting every fear and removing every apprehension from our minds. [Uproar and shouts of applause.] And now in the future it is the work of every good man and patriot not to create divisions, but to do the things that will make for peace. ["Oh, oh," and laughter.] On our part it shall be done. [Applause and hisses, and "No, no."] On your part it ought to be done, and when, in any of the convulsions that come upon the world, Great Britain finds herself struggling single-handed against the gigantic Powers that mean oppression and darkness, [applause, hisses and uproar]—there ought to be such cordiality that she can turn and say to her first-born and most illustrious child "Come!" [Hear, hear," applause, tremendous cheers and uproar.] I will not say that England cannot again as hitherto single-handed manage any Power [applause and uproar] but I will say that England and America together for religion and liberty—[A Voice—"Soap, soap," uproar and great applause]—are a match for the world. [Applause. A Voice—"They don't want any more soft soap."] Now, gentlemen and ladies [A Voice—"Sam Slick," and another voice, "Ladies and gentlemen, if you please"] when I came I was asked whether I could answer questions, and I very readily consented to do so as I had in other places; but I will tell you it was because I expected to have the opportunity of speaking with some sort of ease and quiet. [A Voice—"So you have."] I have, for an hour and a half, spoken against a storm, [Hear, hear!] and you yourselves are witnesses that, by the interruption, I have been obliged to strive with my voice, so that I no longer have the power to control this assembly. [Applause.] And although I am in spirit perfectly willing to answer any question, and more than glad of the chance, yet I am by this very unnecessary opposition to-night incapacitated physically from doing it. [A Voice—"Why did LINCOLN delay the Proclamation of Slavery so long?"] [Another Voice—"*Habeas Corpus*."] A piece of paper was here handed up to Mr. BEECHER. I am asked a question. I will answer this one. "At the auction of sittings in your Church, can the negroes bid on equal terms with the whites?" [Cries of "No, no."] Perhaps you know better than I do. [Hear, hear.] But I declare that they can. [Hear, hear, and applause.] I am answering these questions, you see, out of gratuitous mercy; I am not bound to do so. It is asked whether Pennsylvania was not carried for Mr. LINCOLN on account of his Morrill Tariff, and whether the tariff was not one of the planks of the Chicago platform, on which Mr. LINCOLN was elected. I had a great deal to do with that election; but I tell you that whatever local—[here the interruptions became so demonstrative that it was found impossible to proceed. The Chairman asked how they could expect Mr. BEECHER to answer questions amid such a disturbance? When order had been restored, the lecturer proceeded.] I am not afraid to leave the treatment I have received at this meeting to the impartial judgment of every fair-playing Englishman. When I am asked questions, gentlemanly courtesy requires that I should be permitted to answer them. [A voice from the farther end of the room shouted something about the inhabitants of Liverpool.] I know that it was in the placards requested to give Mr. BEECHER a demonstration that should make him understand what the opinion of Liverpool was about him. [No, no and yes, yes.] There are two sides to every question, and Mr. BEECHER's opinion about the treatment of Liverpool citizens is just as much as your opinion about the treatment of Mr. BEECHER. Let me say that if you wish me to answer questions you have got to be still, for, if I am interrupted, that is the end of the matter. [Hear, hear and bravo.] I have this to say, that I have no doubt the Morrill tariff or that which is now called so, did exercise a great deal of influence, not alone in Pennsylvania, but in many other parts of the country; because there are many sections of our country that are yet, where the manufacture of iron or wool are the predominating industries, very much in favor of protective tariffs; but the thinking men and the influential men of both parties are becoming more and more in favor of free trade. "Can a negro ride in a public vehicle in New-York with a white man?" I reply that there are times when politicians stir up the passions of the lower classes of men and the foreigners, and there are times just on the eve of an election when the prejudice against the colored man is stirred up and excited, in which they will be disturbed in any part of the city; but taking the period of the year throughout, one year after another, there is but one or two of the city horse railroads in which a respectable colored man will be molested in riding through the city. It is only on one railroad that this happened, and it is one which I have in the pulpit and the press always held up to execration. At the Fulton-ferry there are two lines of omnibuses, one white and the other blue. I had been accustomed to go in them indifferently; but one day I saw a little paper stuck upon one of them saying, "Colored people not allowed to ride in this omnibus." I instantly got out. There are men who stand in the door of these two omnibus lines, urging passengers into the one or the other. I am very well known to all of them, and the next day, when I came to the place, the gentleman serving asked "Won't you ride, Sir?" "No," I said, "I am too much of a negro to ride in that omnibus." [Laughter.] I do not know whether this had any influence, but I do know that after a fortnight's time I had occasion to look in and the placard was gone. I called the attention of every one I met to that fact, and said to them, "Don't ride in that omnibus, which violates your principles, and your principles, and common decency at the same time." I say still further that in all New-England there is not a railway where a colored man cannot ride as freely as a white man. [Hear, hear.] In the whole City of New-York, a colored man taking a stage or railway will never be inconvenienced or subject to any discourtesy. Ladies and gentlemen, I bid you good evening.

Mr. BEECHER's resuming his seat was the signal for another outburst of loud and prolonged cheers, hisses, groans, cat-calls, and every conceivable species of expression of approbation and disapprobation. Three cheers were proposed for the lecturer from the galleries, and enthusiastically given.

At the conclusion of the address, a vote of thanks was enthusiastically tendered Mr. BEECHER for giving under circumstances of great difficulty, and with marvellous courtesy and patience an elaborate, temperate, and most eloquent lecture."

Sir Roundell Palmer on the American War.

The British Obligation of Neutrality.

Speech of the English Attorney-General.

From the Richmond and Ripon (England) Chronicle.

Sir ROUNDELL PALMER arrived in Richmond on Tuesday morning, and on Wednesday evening, Oct. 14, addressed the electors in the Town Hall. During his stay in Richmond the Hon. gentleman was the guest of Mr. LEO COOKE, Ex-Mayor of the borough.

After being introduced to the meeting by Mr. COOKE, Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, after some introductory remarks, spoke of the loss which had been sustained by our industrial population through the war in America. It had been a calamity of which, if we might hope we had seen the worst, we had not yet seen the end. The loss to the cotton industry had, however, been attended by corresponding mitigations, and benefits, and blessings. He would put first and foremost the noble part which had been acted by the people who had been the immediate sufferers under the calamity. [Applause.] He thought that the artisans and the manufacturing population of the cotton trade had exhibited in the midst of their inevitable calamities, a bearing which would have been most noble in people of the highest degree in the land. [Applause.] When they considered how poor, how deficient in all the advantages of fortune, and often of education, the great masses of the people of this country, who had been suffering, were, their conduct was a spectacle of which for all time the people of England would be proud. But the benefit did not stop there. Their sufferings and distress were such as to demand loudly the sympathy of their countrymen throughout the United Kingdom. That sympathy and support had here and everywhere been afforded with a liberal hand.

We had also during this period a severe test applied to our trade, our national resources, and our financial prospects. It might have been expected that under this pressure they would have given way. But they had not done so; if one great branch of our trade had greatly suffered, other branches of our trade had flourished; and, on the whole, it might be said that *the prosperity of our country, under these most trying circumstances, had not declined.* Our revenue had so flourished that even in the third year of the American war, under this great depression of the cotton trade, and after considerable dealings with the revenue, from which some people expected a great deal of evil, a material reduction of the income tax had been effected, and, in addition, part of the duty had been taken off tea, without, at the same time, any diminution of the means of maintaining the efficiency of our defences and for providing for all our national wants, and without putting ourselves into a situation in which we should fear to encounter any exigency which could suddenly come upon us. [Applause.] There was matter for congratulation in all this, and they might be brought more legitimately to consider that in connection with the responsibility of Government. Different times had different exigencies and different demands. There were times of comparative quiet, and those were periods exceedingly favorable for progress and improvement at home. There were other times when gross abuses demanded a great effort for their reform. These were times when the main duty of those who were intrusted with the government of the country was to keep the foreign relations of the country in perfect consistency with its safety, its interest and honor, and at the same time to maintain in efficiency the public resources and public revenue. Now, he would venture to say here, that the country at large considers these last objects as of great importance, and as those which particularly required at this time constant attention on the part of the Government. We lived in a time when there was great difficulty and perplexity abroad, but happily, indeed, peace and contentment at home. When any degree of carelessness at the Foreign Office might at any moment plunge the country into war—a war of which it might be difficult to see the limits, any careless dealing with the revenue at such a time might place the country under such disadvantages as to make it next to impossible to meet a great emergency with honor and credit. Now, he appealed to them to ask them for their verdict, whether the Government which now administered the affairs of the country had not done their duty in those two great departments? He would now go to the other point which he had mentioned—viz., foreign affairs—and here he thought both the Government and people might without shame examine the attitude which this country had maintained during the progress of that unhappy contest in America. [Hear, hear.] Now, it would not be at all proper for him, even if he were so inclined, to enter into an examination of the question of right or wrong between the two parties in America. It would not be proper for him in the position he held to express any feelings of partiality on one side or the other, nor even in public to let any private sentiments which he might entertain on that subject be known. But in this case, as in all similar cases, the policy of this country had been strictly and honorably one of non-interference. [Applause.] It had been our duty and interest—it was, he believed, the permanent interest of our whole people, although this or that branch of trade might possibly profit by a public calamity. In our view the American war is a public calamity—a misfortune to America, to us, and the whole world—one which we deeply deplore, and one, indeed, the end of which we should be most thankful to see. [Applause.] *But by every principle which concerned the independence and liberty of nations we were bound not in any way to interfere between the one party and the other in that contest.* [Hear, hear.] If we interfered with their national affairs, of course they would have an equal right to interfere with ours, and so all the world over any despot who wished might trample down liberty on the one hand, and those who love anarchy and disorder might interfere on the other. It was the interest of all the world, and more especially of a free people like ours,—a people propagating the principles of freedom throughout the world,—it was our interest to say that, while we regretted and deeply deplored the war, we would not interfere, but would say to them, "You are proper judges of your own affairs—you are the arbiters of your own destiny." And if there be a party dissatisfied with their own Government and claiming independence, it is for that party to work out independence for themselves, and other nations have no right to interfere against or for them. [Applause.] Now, if we had fully maintained that attitude as a people and a nation represented by our Government, we might very safely disregard any suggestion we have heard on one side or the other—that because some people have shown their sympathies, unfriendly feelings will arise between the two nations. *Now, he believed that there was no unfriendly feeling in England toward America,* and it was his belief that, whatever might be written in newspapers, or uttered in the heat and excitement of public speeches, *there was not that unfriendly feeling toward this country on the other side of the Atlantic which some seemed to think.* [Hear.] Let us discredit rash words lightly written and lightly spoken, and look at great facts—those facts which tell upon the history and permanent interests of both countries, and those facts which all may appeal to when brought into contact individually with the citizens of either country. [Applause.] Look at the facts relating to the history of the two countries. Are we not, after all, one and the same people? Are we not brothers? Is not their blood our blood? May we not claim and point with pride to everything great or noble among them as belonging to us, from whom they sprung? May they not point, and do they not point, to everything great in our history and literature at the present day, and say, "We have also a share in this?" [Loud applause.] Do ever any of you meet an American in society and not see this feeling, when the question is one of deeds, not of words? When a real practical test is applied, that feeling, under proper management on both sides, if the Governments do their duty, will be the prevailing feeling, and that friendship which the mutual interests of both countries dictated, which the common ties of both nations dictated, would continue; and there was nothing in the world which could be gained on either side by that kind of fratricidal war which must inevitably come to pass if the two countries were causelessly to quarrel with each other. [Hear.] He might, perhaps, be permitted to say a very few words in vindication, not of the Government merely, but of the people of England, in respect to some complaints made of them on the other side of the water, concerning their conduct and attitude in the course of this war. Now, there was no doubt that we are a free spoken people—that, although the Government was bound to practice the strictest neutrality—that, although on his part he did not consider it expedient to give utterance in public to any private feeling he might entertain as to the merits of this great American war, yet no obligation to silence or reserve rests on the individual members of the great body of the nation. Everybody was free to think, and was accustomed to speak as he thinks, and no offence should be taken by a free country elsewhere if in this country their affairs were freely canvassed. *Non-interference America had a right to require of us,* and they had a right likewise to expect submission from us to all the rules and laws which nations have established to regulate the intercourse between each other during war; but to require more, to require a universal sympathy with the Northern view, why, that was a most unreasonable thing, and it would not bear examination for a single moment. In truth, the opinion of this country was very much divided on the subject. A great number of people, perhaps, in the upper classes more especially, have sympathies with the South. A great many other people among the great manufacturing cities we may suppose, among the masses of the population—if they did not actively sympathize with it at all events, had no feeling against the North, and have most unquestionably shown by their conduct that they would resist and disapprove any interference of this country in throwing our power into the scale of the South against the North, even though the effect of our so doing were to mitigate their distresses and to bring supplies of cotton for their mills. If a fair balance was struck, it would be difficult to say on which side our sympathies lie. There was a large amount of impartiality taken as a whole, but whether there were or not, so long as the Government did their duty to the people as a nation, it was really no matter what feelings and sympathies private persons might express or entertain. He would venture, further, to say he did not think there was any justice in the notion, if it were entertained on the other side of the water, that all in this country who sympathized with the South was therefore unfriendly with the North. He rather felt that very many of those who sympathized with the South did so for reasons which be they good or bad, were perfectly consistent with the most friendly feeling towards the North; [illegible]

[illegible] But we wanted the facts to be settled first. To recognize their independence before that settled fact was to say, we wish to bring about that which has not taken place, and while pretending to be neutral we should be plainly demonstrating that we did not mean to be bound by the conditions of neutrality. He would illustrate what he meant by a modern example. It was always the fashion of Englishmen to sympathize with the brave without troubling themselves very much about close inquiry into politics, especially when the brave were seen to be contending against great odds for liberty and independence. It might be recollected that there was a case in point a few years ago. The Government of Hungary was for a time in the hands of insurgents. In many great battles those insurgents prevailed over the armies of Austria, amid almost the universal sympathies of Europe. It was not until another great Power, violating the neutrality it had previously maintained, threw its sword into the scale that the cause of Hungary was defeated. Did anybody ask that we should recognize the independence of Hungary while the contest was raging? Whatever were our sympathies, Hungary could not be recognized as independent until it acquired independence, which it never did. And yet actually while the contest was raging the United States had sent an Ambassador over with offers of recognition, and that Ambassador, when he got as far as Vienna, had the mortification of finding himself just too late—Hungary in the meantime having become entirely subjugated. Was this a dignified situation for a great nation? Was that a position in which England ought to place herself? [illegible]

[illegible] he was sure they would owe a deep debt of gratitude, whether they acknowledged it or not, to the Government; [illegible] The honorable gentleman resumed his seat amid general cheering.

CHARGE OF PASSING TOKENS AS MONEY.—Before United States Commissioner [illegible] The accused [illegible] was held to answer. The prosecution was brought under the Act of Congress of July 17, 1862, which makes it an offense for any private corporation, banking association, firm, or individual to issue, circulate, or pay any note, check, memorandum, or other obligation, for a less sum than one dollar, intended to circulate as money, or to be used in lieu of lawful money of the United States. The penalty is a fine not exceeding $500, or imprisonment for six months, or both.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 29.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Naval Movements.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT RELATIVE TO STRIKES.

The frequent strikes at the different Navy-yards, and the no less frequent applications of workmen for increase of pay, having embarrassed the Government very much of late, the Secretary of the Navy has issued an important order which promises to settle the matter. Instructions were yesterday forwarded from the Navy Department, as we learn from our Washington correspondent, to the commanding officers of the Navy-yards at Boston, Portsmouth, N. H., Philadelphia and New-York, requesting them to appoint each a Board of officers for the purpose of investigating the rates of pay at the different ship-yards and workshops in the cities named, with the view to equalize the wages paid by the Government and by private parties. The following officers will be ordered to-day to visit the different workshops in New-York for the purpose indicated: [illegible] These officers are to visit the depots of employment in the City and report to Admiral PAULDING the wages paid for mechanics and laborers. Of course the pay given to the latter will be regulated by that paid to longshoremen.

THE LAUNCH OF THE IRON-CLAD DICTATOR.

In consequence of the generally low state of the river near [illegible] the vessel is to be launched, [illegible] it would be, therefore, only disappointing the public to issue any general invitations or specify any particular day for the launch. [illegible] deep.

THE IRON-CLAD YAZOO.

The *Yazoo* being built at Kensington, near Philadelphia, begins to assume an appearance of completeness. [illegible] She is to be formed of two separate hulls between which are water-tight compartments [illegible] The armament will consist of two heavy guns.

MAILS FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

The United States supply steamer *Massachusetts*, which was placed on the Philadelphia dry-dock yesterday afternoon, will sail for the South Atlantic blockading squadron on Saturday morning. Letters and packages for the squadron will be received at the Philadelphia Navy-yard up to the time of departure.

For Register.

The contest for Register promises to be a spirited one, and it is creditable to both parties that two excellent men are nominated for the honorable, the responsible and lucrative position. One can hardly go amiss in voting for either of them. [illegible] JOHN KEYSER—a [illegible] a vote for JOHN KEYSER is a vote in the right direction. [illegible] and is personally one of the most highly esteemed and popular men the Democracy could have nominated. He will unite [illegible]

Medical Education.

One of the popular fallacies which Dr. [illegible] has corrected is, that the medical profession is overcrowded. The fact has been conclusively established within the past two years that the demand for thoroughly educated, scientific and accomplished men is greater than the supply. It is not only in the army that this want is felt, but equally in civil life. One reason, and probably the great reason for this deficiency is, that the means for acquiring a thorough medical education in this country has been radically defective. Our medical colleges have, beyond all question, furnished as able teachers as are to be found in any part of the world. [illegible] has already nearly three hundred matriculants, although the regular term of instruction has but just commenced. [illegible] City, viz.: the University Medical College, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and New-York [illegible] College are also reported to have large [illegible]

[illegible] the arrest of four citizens on Wednesday for fitting out vessels to run the blockade. The ends of justice require that the information which has come into the hands of the Government authorities should not be made public at present, as other arrests will probably be made. The rumors printed in some of the papers, purporting to be the facts of the case, we are assured by the Marshal are without foundation.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

[illegible] This is the last day of the session of this Committee. At noon the Committee will pay off and discharge all their employés, and after that no business will be transacted further than to pay for the obtainment of substitutes for such drafted men as have had their application papers signed by [illegible] Supervisor BLUNT, and have not yet furnished substitutes. This class of persons do not exceed twenty-five. We hope to be able to give a statement on Monday of the entire results of this Committee's labors. The new $2,000,000 ordinance to provide substitutes in advance on the next draft is yet before the Mayor.

TO THE POLICE AUTHORITIES.—We have a communication to the effect that in the vicinity of Broadway and Fulton streets [illegible] improper pictures are exhibited to public gaze. We are certain that if the statement is correct it is only necessary to call the attention of the Police Commissioners to it to have the stand removed, and the proprietor arrested and punished. The communication, with a responsible name, is at their disposal. And this suggests the fact that at very many places are exposures of pictures as near obscene as the "law allows," and which yet oversteps the law sufficiently to allow suppression.

A FRAUD.—A forged paper, purporting to be drawn up and signed by [illegible] has been recently circulating in this City, [illegible] recommending her to the sympathy of the public. Mr. [illegible] name is forged to it as having contributed $10. About $100 had been collected when the paper was presented to Mr. WM. H. [illegible] who sent for Mr. [illegible] and the deception was detected. The boy who presented the petition was arrested by Officer DYER, and the police are on the lookout for the principal.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Mr. JORDAN, Solicitor of the Treasury, has received information that extensive frauds have been committed by an official in the Custom-house in this City, said to occupy a high position. The frauds are said to have been perpetrated by false entries, and amount to $100,000 and upward. It is also charged that munitions of war have been furnished to the rebels through the connivance of Custom-house officials. This is not at all strange, in view of the fact that notorious Copperheads have been retained in the Custom-house by the present Collector after their [illegible] with these charges.

DEATH OF ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE RIOTS.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner RANNEY, at No. 206 West Forty-fifth-street, on the body of TERENCE SLAVIN, a native of Ireland, aged 25 years, who died from the effects of a gunshot wound, received on the 14th of July last, during the riots. The deceased was shot in Tenth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets. His friends insist that he was in no way connected with the riots, and that [illegible] The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A BRITISH CAPTAIN.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY on the body of RUDOLPH KELLER, aged 40 years, Captain of the British schooner *Indus*. His vessel left this port on Wednesday morning last bound for Nassau, N. P. On Wednesday night he went to his stateroom, leaving directions that he was not to be called. Late on Thursday morning his stateroom was entered and the Captain was found dead in his bed. The vessel, which was then in the vicinity of Cape May, was immediately put about and arrived at this port yesterday. The testimony showed that death resulted from apoplexy.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital on the body of HENRY HERMANN, aged about 30 years, who died from the effects of a pistol-shot wound in the head, inflicted by himself on the 21st inst., at Mount Morris-square. The circumstances were published in this paper at the time. [illegible] A verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BROADWAY—HELMBOLD'S NEW DRUG STORE.—If the lordly Secesh rebels who were wont to promenade Broadway in the Summer and Autumn, and who so confidently predicted that grass would commence growing in that thoroughfare so soon as they decided to shake the dust off their feet and stop shaking the dust out of their pockets for our benefit, could just take one glance back upon their old promenade, as many of them, we doubt not, would be glad to do, they would discover two things—first, how silly and self-conceited they were, and second, how easily we can do without them. They would find changes in Broadway, to be sure, but instead of grass and weeds they would find marble taking the place of brick, iron the place of wood, and all the evidences of improvement and prosperity, instead of dilapidation and decay. Not the least among the more recent improvements that would strike their attention would be the magnificent new drug-store and chemical warehouse lately opened by the renowned Philadelphia pharmaceutist, Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD, at No. 594 Broadway, adjoining their old favorite resort, the Metropolitan Hotel. [illegible]

FELL FROM THE THIRD STORY.—JULIA SULLIVAN, a child [illegible] a third-story window of [illegible] No. 136 Liberty-street, [illegible] injured herself so much that she is not expected to recover.

LAW REPORTS.

Batch of Prize Decisions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States vs. The Schooner Tampico and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured by the *Cayuga*, on April 2, 1863, off the coast of Texas, just after she had escaped from Sabine Pass, which was then blockaded. The British Consul appeared in the suit and claimed vessel and cargo in behalf of British subjects, but no further steps were taken to defend the cause, and the case was submitted by the District Attorney to the Court for decision. [illegible]

[illegible] property of the enemy's country.

That the enterprise was undertaken with the knowledge and purpose of all parties interested in it to violate the blockade of Sabine Pass.

Vessel and cargo condemned.

OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY—INTEREST OF CREDITORS.

The United States vs. The Schooner Mary Clinton and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured May 29, 1861, by the *Powhatan*, in the Gulf of Mexico, bound to New-Orleans from Charleston, May 12, with a cargo of rice. Several parties intervened in the suit brought to condemn her. P. H. Ryan [illegible] John R. Armstrong, of Liverpool, [illegible] J. A. Buckmeyer, of Charleston, [illegible] Stenger, Bennett & Co., New-York, [illegible] on the 20th of June, 1861, [illegible]

Held by the Court.—That these points have all been definitively disposed of by the Supreme Court.

That the testimony shows that the vessel was laden at Charleston and destined thence to New-Orleans, and that at the time she was arrested she had a warning indorsed on her register not to enter any port of the Southern States, and was afterward captured in the attempt to enter New-Orleans.

That the cargo was procured at Charleston by residents there acting as agents for Armstrong, who lived in Liverpool. That it matters not whether Armstrong had a copartnership interest with those agents.

That a neutral, by investing his means and participating in the trade and mercantile concerns of a belligerent nation, has in effect affixed to him the national character of the places at which he carries on his commerce. The produce of an enemy's country, owned by a neutral in the enemy's country, has imparted to it the stamp of enemy's property.

That Armstrong's interest in this cargo falls within this principle, and is confiscable as enemy's property, and also for violation of the blockade.

That the other claimants had no fixed property in the cargo, no higher interest than a lien at the utmost for payment of [illegible] out of the proceeds of it when sold in New-Orleans.

That the interest of such creditors is not exempt from capture as prize. (Wheat. on Capt., ch. 3, 4, 6.)

Vessel and cargo condemned and forfeited.

For the United States, Mr. Andrews; for Armstrong, Mr. Decker.

CAPTURE BY A TRANSPORT—RATIFICATION.

The United States vs. The Steamer Emma and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured at sea on July 24, 1863, by the *Arago*, which was not a commissioned ship-of-war, but a United States transport. The evidence showed that the vessel had run the blockade out of Wilmington, with a cargo of turpentine, resin, tobacco and cotton, and the master burned his papers when he found he was about being captured.

Held by the Court.—That the commencement of the suit to condemn the vessel by the Government, was a ratification of the arrest, and was equivalent to an original seizure by authority of the Government.

Vessel and cargo condemned.

The United States vs. The Steamer Merrimac and Cargo.—This vessel was captured by the gunboat *Iroquois*, on July 24, 1863, at sea, off Wilmington, N. C. No one intervened at the suit. The vessel was built in England, but was owned and sailed by a stock company in Wilmington, and ran the blockade out of Wilmington bound to St. George, Bermuda, with a cargo of cotton, tobacco and spirits of turpentine.

Vessel and cargo condemned.

VESSEL OUT OF HER COURSE.

The United States vs. The Schooner Nymph and Cargo.—This vessel was captured April 22, 1863, off Port Cavallo, near Galveston. She had on board a certificate of British registry dated March 25, 1863, at [illegible] [illegible] the Gulf of Mexico, and thence back to [illegible] [illegible]

Held by the Court.—That the inference would seem to be controlling [illegible] [illegible] Decree accordingly.

A Short Cause and a Small Judgment.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sutherland.

The New-York Teeth Manufacturing Company vs. John Scott and others.—This is an action to recover the value of a certain number of [illegible] [illegible] A. Fuller, for plaintiff; A. P. Ayer, for defendant.

Proceedings in Probate.

[illegible]

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[illegible]

Tenth-street, from Second to Sixth-avenue, and charge the same to an appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay half the expense, and the City the remainder, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolved, That Thirty-sixth-street, from First to Second avenue, be paved forthwith, with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution, that Sixth-avenue, from Forty-ninth to Fifty-ninth street, be paved with Belgian pavement, on both sides of the railroad track, the property owners to pay the whole expense, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of the Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution that [illegible] street, from Avenue B to C, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, one half of the expense to be paid by the City, and the remaining half by the property owners.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the [illegible] be repaired and flagged [illegible] under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalk on First-avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-sixth streets, be [illegible] under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalk on Avenue A, between Fourteenth and Twenty-fourth streets, be flagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner advertise for proposals for building a new hose carriage for the use of Hose Company number Fifty-nine, the same to be similar in all respects to the one now in use by Hose Company number Twenty-six.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution that the pay of the [illegible] in the City [illegible] Department [illegible] from the appropriation for City [illegible]

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Petition, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Ninth-avenue, between Eighty- and Ninety-fifth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Ninth-avenue be paved with Belgian pavement from [illegible] street to [illegible] street, [illegible] the expense to be paid by the property owners, [illegible] by the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company, and the balance by the City, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, [illegible] by striking out the words [illegible] Ninth-avenue Railroad Company, [illegible] and inserting in lieu of the latter words "one-half," to be [illegible]

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the vacant lots on the east side of Avenue A, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

[illegible]

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

[illegible]

Resolved, That the sidewalk on Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-[illegible] be [illegible] under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the necessary ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

He also moved the adoption of the resolution accompanying the petition authorizing the Corporation Counsel [illegible] of a petition of Robert Smith to be released of a portion of the old road to Harlem, as follows:

[illegible]

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation prepare and cause to be executed to Robert Smith, a release of all the right, title, interest and claim of the City of New-York in and to the several parcels of land as shown on the accompanying diagram, and marked respectively one, two and three, being parts of the old road to Harlem, upon his paying the expenses of conveyance.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Finance presented a report donating [illegible]

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report donating the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City of New-York, the sum of four hundred [illegible] New Sailors' Home, number three [illegible] thirty-eight Pearl-street.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

[illegible]

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

[illegible]

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

[illegible]

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John McGraw, for the sum of one thousand and sixty dollars and fifty cents, the same being for excess of inspection fees for regulating Eleventh-avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, regulating and grading Tenth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway; also, regulating and grading One Hundred and [illegible]

[illegible]

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John G. [illegible] for the sum of ninety-seven dollars [illegible] New-York National Guard, upon the occasion of the funeral of the late Major-General [illegible] September seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was laid over.

[illegible] sewer in Lewis-street, from Rivington [illegible]

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

[illegible]

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, to set curb and gutter, and flag sidewalks opposite numbers three hundred and [illegible] three hundred and twelve, three hundred [illegible] and three hundred and sixteen, East Twenty-fourth-street.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN LAID OVER.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, reciting that the [illegible] Engine Company number Forty-six is undergoing [illegible] and that it is necessary [illegible] with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to procure a temporary location for the use of Engine Company number Forty-six, while the alterations and additions are [illegible]

Which was adopted by the following vote: [illegible]

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that [illegible] Clerk, whose duty shall be [illegible] keep account of all permits for the [illegible] sewers, and who shall also perform such other duties as said Board may from time to time direct, and who shall receive therefor an annual salary of one thousand two hundred dollars, such salary for the present year to be paid from appropriation under the head of City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—11.

Negative—Alderman Fox—1.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

On motion, the Board adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next the second proximo, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LA TRAVIATA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GIANT BOY, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, GHOST, PANTOMIME AND BALLET, AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P.M.

WALLACK'S—ROSEDALE; OR, THE RIFLE BALL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MEDEA.

WINTER GARDEN—TURNING THE TABLES—[illegible] JACK SHEPPARD—TOODLES.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MY PRESERVER—PO-CA-HON-TAS; OR, YE GENTLE SAVAGE.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—KATE KEARNEY—DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—(No. 585 Broadway.)

ALHAMBRA CIRCUS—BEDOUIN ARABS.

IRVING HALL—MUSICAL MATINEE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

From Charleston Harbor we have the exciting news that on Tuesday last Gen. GILLMORE brought three of his heavy guns to bear upon the city, and flung shells laden with Greek fire into its very heart. Other guns were being trained upon it, and were expected to open on Tuesday afternoon. The batteries on the islands also were active, and four monitors were in position, ready for work. The rebels were surprised, and replied to our fire with some reserve. It does not appear whether or not Gen. GILLMORE purposes to make this the grand and general assault. We have rebel papers, with news from Charleston up to Tuesday, but they make little mention of the attack.

We have confirmation this morning of the important victory gained by our troops at Chattanooga. The river is now open between Bridgeport and a point near Chattanooga, and can be navigated by steamers without interruption by the enemy. This fact at once secures the relief of our army, which has been for some time on short rations. To fully appreciate the importance of this victory, even if it secured nothing further than the opening of the river and the railroad, it is necessary to remember the difficulty of reaching Chattanooga by the mountain roads, which were the only ones that could be safely traveled, and the condition of these was such as to make them almost impassable. When Gen. ROSECRANS returned from Chattanooga, it took him two days to make the trip to Stevenson. Mules and horses would sink almost out of sight in the quagmires, and the dead carcasses of these animals were thickly scattered along the road. The difficulty of supplying a large army over such roads, and under such circumstances, may readily be imagined.

A dispatch from Gen. THOMAS, received yesterday at army headquarters, says that the position of Gen. HOOKER, at Bridgeport, was attacked at midnight of Wednesday, and a severe engagement resulted, continuing more than two hours. Our troops behaved splendidly, driving the enemy from every point which was assailed.

The recent expedition of Gen. MCPHERSON'S command from Vicksburgh to Canton, and other points in Mississippi, resulted in the destruction of a number of rebel mills and factories, the defeat and dispersion of a band of rebel cavalry, and the general discomfiture of the guerrillas who infest that section. Only one man was killed during the march. An expedition of 130 men, under Maj. OSBAND, has returned from the Yazoo country to Vicksburgh, having routed during their advance a superior force of the enemy, and taken a considerable number of prisoners. A part of the Major's force were negro cavalry, who fought with much courage.

GENERAL NEWS.

Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday at 1 o'clock P. M. The Aldermen had a very brief session, and did not transact any business worthy of special mention. The Councilmen received statements from the Comptroller in regard to the operations and condition of the City Treasury and in relation to the disbursements from the Relief Fund. The City Treasury balance on last Saturday was $2,000,888 57. For the fortnight ending Oct. 17, $59,602 were paid to 13,554 families of soldiers, comprising 13,480 adults and 18,237 children. The following is an exhibit of the Relief Fund account for the year to Oct. 17:

Am't overdrawn, Dec. 31, 1862	$177,631 24	
Am't of disbursements in '63	1,328,945 03	—$1,506,576 27
Proceeds of bonds issued this year	1,456,911 00	
Am't returned in Jan. 1863 by M. J. Ryan, Ass't. Treas'r, Fourth District	376 00	—1,457,287 00
Am't overdrawn, Oct. 17		$49,289 27

The disbursements include $177,631 24 overdrawn on last year's account. The fund will soon be reimbursed by a new loan of $500,000—the seventh loan authorized for it. The Aldermen adjourned to next Monday, and the Councilmen to next Thursday.

Gov. SALOMON, of Wisconsin, issued a proclamation on Oct. 24, with regard to the pending draft and new call for volunteers. The excess of men furnished by the State on the previous call was so great that the quota is reduced to about 9,700. Gov. SALOMON closes his proclamation as follows: "During the past two years the rebellion has been crippled and narrowed down, and all its hopes of aid from without have failed. The last able-bodied white man in its power has been driven into its ranks. It can make but one last desperate effort, with the armies now in the field. Under these circumstances, shall our National Government, shall our brave men in the field call in vain for reinforcements by volunteering? I trust not. We cannot and must not stop half way, but must sustain our brave brothers in the field, and struggle on until this rebellion is suppressed. If this new call for volunteers, intended to fill the ranks of the decimated and veteran regiments, is answered promptly, that will give more real strength to our army than any previous call has ever done, because the strength of the new levy will not be crippled and wasted by an inexperienced officer, but will be made to tell its full weight and power under experienced leaders."

The following table shows the number of Generals in both the Union and rebel armies who have been killed in battles or died of wounds received, died from disease, resigned and been dismissed, since the commencement of the war:

	Union.	Rebel.
Killed and died of wounds	29	38
Died of disease	11	13
Resigned	18	13
Dismissed	2	1
Total	60	65

The market for Money was partially relieved at the close of business hours yesterday, though the rate keeps firm at 7 ₩ cent. The Treasury Office was directed from Washington to waive the ten days' notice on Certificates of Deposit when tendered in settlement of the Popular Loan. This sensibly diminishes the movement of Legal-tender United States Notes. The Stock market was lower in the forenoon, on the cash sales of the Railways; but recovered at and after the Second Board. The receipts into the Treasury for the Popular Loan were $2,149,900. Gold fell to 145⅛ ₩ cent.

Flour was in good demand, yesterday, and prices were a shade higher. Wheat was depressed and cheaper. Corn was in fair request and somewhat firmer. Oats were active at advanced figures. The principal movements in the provision line were in Pork, which was dearer. Groceries were quiet. Cotton was dull and heavy. Whisky was sparingly purchased. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Fish, Coal, Hops, Laths, Lumber, Salt and Tallow at uniform quotations. Freights were inactive.

The Completion of the Canvass—Its Aspects and Prospects.

The canvass is now nearly closed. It has not been conducted with the same system and thoroughness as in some of the other States. There seems to have been a general feeling, upon the part of the Union men, that the right result is sure enough without any special effort—that the acts of HORATIO SEYMOUR, during the year, are enough of themselves to convince every reasonable man of his duty, and to stimulate every patriotic man to its performance. The evils of factious opposition to the Government have been brought home to the "business and bosoms" of the people of the State, in a manner nowhere else experienced, and this fact has been relied upon to play the chief part in securing the victory.

And, indeed, it would seem impossible that the people of New-York should need words to impel them to put their heel on Copperheadism, after such actual experience of its malignity. There is not a sensible man in the State, who can seriously doubt that the hideous riots in this City sprung from the spirit of opposition to the Government, which HORATIO SEYMOUR fostered. Of course he could not have intended that the Opposition should develop itself into just that shape. But they who conjure devils that they cannot lay, are none the less responsible because they do it unwittingly. Their crime is that they put their hand at all to infernal work. Had Gen. WADSWORTH or Gen. DIX been made Governor in HORATIO SEYMOUR'S place, as was desired by the Union men, the conscription would have been the occasion of no more disturbance in New-York than it was elsewhere. Cheerful acquiescence in established law would have everywhere prevailed. It was because Gov. SEYMOUR himself was a malcontent, and sought systematically to diffuse and deepen dissatisfaction, that the more ignorant and unprincipled portion of our population ultimately rose, as they did, in audacious defiance of the National Government. The arsons and murders which, for four days, held this Metropolis in terror, were simply the consistent, straightforward, emphatic translation into actual deed, of the "glittering generalities" which HORATIO SEYMOUR and his trusted lieutenants had uttered, more or less definitely, in speech. It was not mere chance, or mere policy, that prompted him to appear before the raging mob and salute them as "friends," but, to say the least, a very considerable commingling of that "fellow-feeling" which "makes us wondrous kind." And it was the intuitive recognition of that same affinity which impelled the mob to greet him, as they did before and after his speech, with cheers. The heart upon such occasions asserts itself with an unerring instinct all its own. Precisely so on the occasion of the mob in the Capitol at Albany on the occasion of the election of Speaker. It very quickly became manifest to every observer that the mob felt that they had nothing to fear from the man in the Executive Chamber; and the response of the Governor declining the application made to him to protect the Assembly in its unorganized condition, though scandalously out of the line of duty, yet took nobody by surprise. Though he probably was not exactly pleased with the entire action of the bravos who were so recklessly bullying the representatives of the people, yet he had enough of their disposition to divert him from any serious attempt to check them. It was simply his own spirit toward the General Government taken in by his rougher followers, and running a little wild in another direction.

The intelligent people of this State have marked those developments of Copperheadism from their mildest to their rankest stages, and are determined to tolerate it no longer in any form. There is, in fact, no essential difference between the Governor's attempts to embarrass and paralyze the National Government by trick and manœuvre, and the attempts of the Governor's partisans to do the same thing by positive force. The real disloyalty of the thing consists not in the means employed, but in the end aimed at. Both alike, if successful, would stop the war and put the Government completely at the mercy of the rebellion. Had the other principal States of the North had such Governors to manage their affairs and pervert their spirit, it would be just as impossible, politically and morally, to sustain this war, as it would be if every town in the North were under the dominion of just such a mob as for a time held sway in this City. HORATIO SEYMOUR has been, in his way, just as truly an aider and abettor of the rebellion as ANDREWS, the leader of the riots, was in *his*. To say the very least, the latter don't deserve to be where he is, in Fort Warren, one whit more than Gov. SEYMOUR deserves the most scathing rebuke, nay, the most crushing condemnation, of the people at the polls next Tuesday.

But let it be remembered that the condemnation of Gov. SEYMOUR does not consist simply or mainly in the election of the Union ticket, but in the magnitude of its majority. The heavier the majority, the heavier the condemnation. It is, therefore, especially important that every loyal man in the State should cast his vote. The freeman who, on an occasion like this, which deeply concerns the very existence of the Republic, stays away from the ballot-box for any reason short of absolute physical impossibility, shows himself unworthy of the franchise. His loyalty, if he lays claim to any, is a hollow sham. There is no loyalty that is not devotion, and the devotion of such a man to his country in its present peril, is just the devotion of the husband who sees his wife overborne by ruffians, without taking one step toward protecting her. Patriotism like this is the basest hypocrisy; and every man guilty of it should be branded with the same infamy that belongs to an openly avowed public enemy. The Republic needs the help of every loyal son, either with the cartridge-box or at the ballot-box. In the other States they have responded grandly. Their fidelity has vastly diminished the dangers which pressed so terribly a year ago. It is in the power of the great State of New-York to scatter all that remains. She has but to strike one blow worthy of herself, next Tuesday, and Copperheadism, the enemy which the Republic has had most reason to fear, will never breathe again. She must do it, or be disgraced.

Gov. Seymour's New Dodge.

In Gov. SEYMOUR'S late speech at Buffalo, recounting the story of the services rendered to the Government by New-York during the past Summer, he says: "Read the history of the battle of Gettysburgh—the record of that four days' fight, where the battle each day surged from side to side, so that it was not known until the very last moment which army were the victors—see how closely we battled there and then. What man dare say that the contributions which New-York sent at that time did not 'strengthen the hearts of our army, and did not turn the tide of battle in favor of the old flag?'"

Everybody who has not read the history of that battle, ought by all means to take his advice and read it at once; but we recommend those who do so with the view of forming a correct opinion of Gov. SEYMOUR'S administration to read at the same time his speech at the Academy of Music in this City, on the Fourth of July, at the very moment of the battle. The "contributions" from New-York—which he could not refuse to forward—did undoubtedly "strengthen the hearts of the army." But he did his best to prevent their having any encouraging influence, by mounting a stump in the very hour of battle, and denouncing the cause in defence of which the New-York "contributions" were fighting; denouncing the Government which they were defending; expressing his doubts as to whether the war was not, after all, waged for the destruction of Northern liberty rather than for the restoration of the Union; ridiculing and scoffing at GRANT'S campaign against Vicksburgh—by far the most brilliant and fruitful episode of the struggle—and predicting its failure, though our troops were raising the Stars and Stripes over its ramparts while he was speaking; and, in fact, doing all that words could do to discourage that very voluntary enlistment on which he now reproves the Administration for not having relied. We should greatly like to know whether he thinks that speech delivered in the heart of the City, at the most critical period of the war, and while the enemy was still on the soil of Pennsylvania, menacing the National Capital, helped "to strengthen the hearts of our army, and to turn the tide of battle in favor of the old flag." In forwarding the troops, as he says himself, "he did but his *duty*." When the President of the United States, the constitutional head of this Government, called upon him, as he had a right to do under the Constitution, he responded as *it became his duty to do*. But more than his bare official duty he refused to do. Whatever volunteer efforts he made were made for the apparent purpose of disheartening his countrymen and paralyzing their exertions at a time of great danger and anxiety.

He has now once more started on a stumping tour, and judging from the tone of his addresses, there can be no doubt he would very much like the speech delivered in this City on the Fourth of July last, to be buried in oblivion. He now comes before the public as a deeply injured man—a martyr to the national cause, whom the wicked Republicans are traducing—an officer whose firmness and confidence saved the country last Summer, when the rest of us were panic-stricken and despairing. But it won't do. His recorded speech betrays him, and it is desirable just now that it should be kept fresh in everybody's memory. The true test of his fitness and that of his party for any share in the management of our affairs is not their bearing in moments of triumph, cheerfulness and hope like the present, but of disaster and adversity, like last Winter and last Spring. Their patriotic zeal is now of little value. It would have been of a good deal of value at the time when they were carrying on negotiations with Lord LYONS for the purpose of bringing about English interference; or later, when, it being of the utmost importance that the Government loan should be freely taken, they were busy in denouncing it, and predicting a speedy national bankruptcy; or later still, when, as the army was gradually dwindling down, they tried to dissuade men from enlisting on the ground that the war was no longer a war for the Union, but an "Abolition war;" or later still, when they were doing all in their power to secure the election to the Governorship of one of the largest States in the Union of a man who was solemnly and ostentatiously pledged to withhold all support from the Administration, in men or money, by every means in his power. Now it serves no purpose, except to reveal the baseness and hypocrisy of the men whom the people of this State were induced a year ago, in a fit of absurd despondency, to put into their chief seats. Gov. SEYMOUR'S expressions of warlike zeal, coming immediately after the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and on the eve of an election in New-York, are like the loyalty of the street boy in London in 1848, who, on being seized by a policeman for shouting "Vive ler Republic!" exclaimed, "Please, Sir, it worn't me; I'm for Rule Britannia and God save the Queen!"

OUR BRITISH RELATIONS.—We give the speech of Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, the British Attorney-General, as another example of the fairer, or rather, less bitterly partisan, views which have of late been expressed by official persons in Great Britain. The speaker is not a man of remarkable strength, or ability, or eloquence, but his position gives to his opinions a certain importance. In almost every particular, he follows in the wake of Earl RUSSELL'S Blairgowrie speech; and there have recently been numerous signs that that speech set forth what is likely to be the fixed policy of the British Government as regards their treatment of American questions.

OUR PRISONERS OF WAR—CONTINUED BRUTALITIES OF THE CHIVALRY.—It is a shocking tale that is told, and they are most painful exhibitions that are made, by the Union prisoners who have just come down the James River from Richmond; and the unfortunate men themselves are living, or rather dying, witnesses to the truth of their statements. These prisoners of war (181 were on the boat) were maltreated and starved by the rebel authorities, until, when they came within our lines, they had been reduced to living skeletons. Eight of the number died on the boat on its way down—being actually starved to death. Of the remainder, every man had to be sent to the hospitals, and the surgeon gave his opinion that more than one-third of them must die, being beyond the power of nourishment or medicine. They all say their condition was brought on by the treatment they received in Richmond—having both been starved and exposed to the weather.

Our Government has too long suffered the rebels to practice such dreadful inhumanities as these upon our prisoners of war. *Their* prisoners, as every one knows who has visited the depots at Camp Douglas, Camp Chase, Fort Delaware, David's Island, near this City, or any of the other places at which they are or have been gathered, have been uniformly treated with an attention, a consideration, a humanity and a kindness that could not be surpassed, and which has no parallel in the history of war. Though this is confessed by all the rebel prisoners themselves, and admitted by all the rebel newspapers, it seems to have had no effect whatever in inducing their authorities to act likewise with our prisoners. Ever since the war began, our returned captives have told of the horrors of the rebel prison-houses; and their appearance and condition have generally more than confirmed the truth of all they said. We would not have our authorities pattern after them, nor treat their prisoners as our prisoners have been treated by them—though this would be in strict accord with the laws of war; but we do insist that it is time that our Government should take effective means to put a stop to the atrocious brutalities which the rebels practice upon those of our soldiers who fall into their hands.

The rebels, as well as we, now hold respectively a large number of prisoners; and there are difficulties pending in regard to the matter of exchange. The quicker these difficulties can honorably be solved, the better for us, most unquestionably; but meantime, the Government is bound by every consideration to protect and defend its prisoners of war, and, if every other means fail, must adopt the sternest measures of retaliation.

NOT THE TRIUMPH OF PARTY, BUT OF PATRIOTISM.—Mr. BROUGH, the Governor elect of Ohio, who was elected by a majority almost without precedent for its magnitude, made a brief speech the other day at a meeting of congratulation, in which he said that the great political triumph in Ohio was "not a triumph of any man—no man could have won it: nor was it a triumph of any party, as we have heretofore classified and understood them—for party lines to a great extent were obliterated, and masses of both parties joined to swell the great triumph. The lines of division," he continued, "were between those who were friends of the Government and country, on the one hand, and the opponents of these on the other."

The mere fact of the strength of the vote for Mr. BROUGH is proof enough that party lines were to a great degree ignored in the Ohio election, as they previously had been in the California gubernatorial election, and in the numerous other State elections which in the last three months have so stoutly sustained the Administration and the war, and so horribly blasted the hopes of the rebels. The Democratic faction of the day have chosen in some States to place themselves on a platform of undiluted Vallandighamism, and in others on a platform of Janus-faced Seymourism; but the patriotic people, who look only at broad principles and general tendencies, have made no distinction between these, but have recognized and *decided* that they are both inimical to the unity and glory of the country as well as to its interests. Bound, as many of them had been, by the ties of party, the fires of patriotism consumed those bonds, and they sprang forward with the sweep of freemen to perform the freeman's grandest duties.

It was not the triumph of party in Ohio, but a triumph over party; and neither will we claim the triumph of next week in this great State as a triumph of party, but as a triumph of intelligent patriotism, which appreciates the crisis of the country, and prefers its welfare to all other considerations.

BEECHER AT LIVERPOOL.—About as exhilarating a bit of reading as we have seen for some time is the speech of HENRY WARD BEECHER, delivered at Liverpool, England, on the 16th inst., which we give in our columns this morning. All Mr. BEECHER'S raciness, readiness, skill, wit, courage and eloquence were exhibited in their perfection to his English audience. The rudest and noisiest interruptions could not daunt him; to the sharpest interrogatories he had the most poignant retorts; of every situation he was the master. The vulgar fellows who thrust their bad breeding before the audience were made to feel the power and see the effects that appertain to calm self-possession, intellectual superiority, imperturbable humor, and the manners of a gentleman. It must do these Englishmen good to see how a live American can talk.

THE SERENADE TO GEN. SICKLES.—The monster serenade which was to have been given to Gen. SICKLES last evening, at the Brevoort House, was postponed, in consequence of the unfavorable weather, until this evening, should the weather prove fine. The General is in excellent health and spirits, and will remain here some days. He is accompanied by the following members of his Staff: Maj. H. S. TREMAIN, Capt. T. W. G. FRY and Capt. ALEX. MOORE.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The performance last evening, being the twelfth, was the final one of Mr. MARETZEK'S first subscription season. Of the general results we know nothing, but we presume that the campaign has been moderately successful. There was no lack of energy on the part of Mr. MARETZEK, and although the artists were sick and unreliable at the commencement of the season, they came up to time at its close, and in two or three operas achieved as many successes. The manager announces a fresh subscription. It will commence on Monday, when "Lucrezia Borgia" will be played for the first time this season, with special attractions in the second parts. Those who intend assisting Mr. MARETZEK and themselves (for in paying for twelve nights in advance they do the one, and in securing the best seats they do the other) should remember that the new subscription opens to-day, and that the rule is first come first served.

"La Traviata" will be given at the Matinée to-day, with CAZZOLANI, BRIGNOLI, MAZZOLENI, BELLINI in the principal *rôles*.

WOLLENHAUPT MEMORIAL.—The sale of reserved seats will open to-day at the music-store of BEER & SCHIRMER *only*. Holders of admission tickets can, by producing them, procure checks for armchairs at a cost of fifty cents. We are happy to say that the tickets for the memorial concert are selling with great rapidity. The concert takes place at Irving Hall on Wednesday next. So many artists take part in it who rarely are to be heard together, or (in concerts) at all, that we may safely announce it as the most interesting entertainment of the season. When it is remembered that it is given for a benevolent purpose, the public will, we are sure, lend its generous assistance to the occasion.

THEATRE FRANCAISE.—M. JUIGNET will give his second performance to-night. The pieces (in which several new artists will make their appearance) are "La Chanoinesse," comédie vaudeville, in one act, by SCRIBE; and "Mon Isménie," comédie, in one act, by MM. LABICHE and MARC MICHEL.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. CLARKE, the best, most genial and unimpeachable low comedian now before the public, appears here to-night for the last time. A rare bill is provided for the occasion.

IRVING HALL.—Mr. THEODORE THOMAS gives his second popular *matinée* to-day at Irving Hall. The orchestra plays an admirable selection of classical and miscellaneous music; Mr. GOTTSCHALK and Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, are the sole pianists, and Miss FANNIE RIDDELL makes her second appearance as vocalist.

NATIONAL PRISONERS AT RICHMOND

Shocking Barbarity—Eight of our Men Starved to Death.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 30.

The following letter was received this morning by the *American*, from a responsible correspondent:

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Thursday, Oct. 29.

The flag-of-truce boat *New-York* arrived at the Naval School wharf this morning, from City Point, with 181 paroled men. Eight of the number died on the boat on its way hither. They actually starved to death.

Never in the whole course of my life have I seen such a scene as these men presented. They were living skeletons. Every man of them had to be sent to the hospitals, and the Surgeon's opinion is, that more than one-third of them must die, being beyond the reach of nourishment or medicine. I questioned several of them, and all state that their condition has been brought on by the treatment they have received at the hands of the rebels. They have been kept without food, and exposed a large portion of the time without shelter of any kind. To look at these poor men and hear their tales of woe as to how they have been treated, one would not suppose they had fallen into the hands of Southern chivalry, but rather into the hands of savage barbarians, destitute of all humanity or feeling.

FROM HAVANA.

The News by the Eagle—A Victory by Santana—Puerto Plata no Longer Exists.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 24.

We are told that Gen. SANTANA has gained his second victory over the rebels of St. Domingo, having put them all to flight and captured 500 prisoners and two pieces of artillery. This makes four cannon the Spaniards have captured. The rebels attacked Puerto Plata and burned the town.

The *Diario* of this city says Puerto Plata no longer exists. The Capt.-Gen. FELIPE RIVERO, has declared all the coast and surrounding waters of the Island to be blockaded. This necessarily includes Hayti, the isle of Tortuga, &c.

Two priests and eleven nuns arrived by the English steamer. They are those kicked out of New Granada.

The *Diario* (Havana) has been obliged to retract the news received by the *Eagle*, that Gen. LEE has completely defeated Gen. MEADE, which item of news it repeated, and said it was confirmed; this is on a par with its *Alabama* and sinking of the *Vanderbilt* stories. Now, it says that Gen. ROSECRANS is shut up in Chattanooga, and likely to be destroyed; and that the *Ironsides* has been damaged to such an extent as in all probability to be rendered useless.

No blockade business lately.

Union Pacific Railroad.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

The requisite amount of stock having been taken, the stockholders in this Company were called together at their office, No. 54 William-street, in this City, on Thursday, the 29th inst., for the choice of Directors and officers. There was a full attendance, and very great interest manifested by all present. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor of the City, as Chairman, and HENRY V. POOR, Esq., Secretary. The number of Directors (30) being first determined upon, the Convention proceeded to ballot, with the following result, viz.:

Names of Directors.	Votes received by each.
George Opdyke, New-York City	2007
John A. Dix, New-York City	1937
T. C. Durant, New-York City	2007
E. W. Dunham, New-York City	1937
Pickering Clark, New-York City	1556
E. T. H. Gibson, New-York City	1937
J. T. D. Lanier, New-York City	2007
A. G. Jerome, New-York City	1556
Abriel A. Low, New-York City	2007
George T. M. Davis, New-York City	1937
August Belmont, New-York City	1626
L. C. Clark, New-York City	1556
Charles Tuttle, New-York City	1556
H. V. Poor, New-York City	1556
George Griswold, New-York City	1937
J. V. L. Pruyn, Albany	2007
E. H. Rosekrans, Glens Fall, N. Y.	1556
William B. Ogden, Chicago	2007
J. F. Tracy, Chicago	1556
Nathaniel Thayer, Boston	2007
C. A. Lambard, Boston	2007
Cornelius S. Bushnell, New-Haven	1937
Joseph H. Scranton, Scranton, Penn.	2007
J. Edgar Thomson, Philadelphia	2007
E. Cook, Davenport, Iowa	1937
John E. Henry, Davenport, Iowa	1556
H. S. McComb, Wilmington, Del.	2007
Augustus Kountze, Omaha, Nebraska	1937
John J. Blair, Belvidere, N. J.	2007
S. C. Pomeroy, Atchison, Kansas	1947

The total number of shares voted (of $1,000 each.) was 2,007.

The Directors met yesterday for election of officers, when Major-Gen. JOHN A. DIX was chosen President of the Company, THOMAS C. DURANT, Vice-President; JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, and HENRY V. POOR, Secretary.

Gov. Curtin's Movements.

ELMIRA, Friday, Oct. 30.

Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, addressed a large Union meeting here this evening. Yesterday he spoke in Oswego, and to-day at Horse Heads, Chemung County. To-morrow he goes to Buffalo. He is accompanied by Hon. JAMES H. CAMPBELL and Col. R. BIDDLE ROBERTS.

Great Sale of Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 30.

The Subscription Agent reports the sale to-day of Government Bonds to the amount of $6,564,709. The sales were equally divided between Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. The desire to start with the interest full from the 1st of November, as well as to take the loan while it is to be had at par, induces these heavy subscriptions. The sales for the five days of this week reach $20,000,000, and the probability is that $10,000,060 will be taken on Saturday. The amount remaining unsold does not exceed 150,000,000, which may be taken before the close of November.

Arrivals in the City.

Lieut. Commander NORTON, of the United States steamer *Fort Jackson*; Col. S. S. Smoot, Washington; Lorenzo H. de Alva, Havana; Nelson Fitch, New-Orleans, and Col. O. L. Shepherd, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Adjt.-Gen. Sprague and A. Van Santwood, Albany; Capt. G. N. Tilson, N. Y. Vols.; Geo. W. Arundel, Philadelphia; and L. Blanchard, Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. Wood and son, U. S. N.; Jas. W. Harmar, Philadelphia; and J. L. Wayne and wife, Cincinnati, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Rev. — Shufeldt, U. S. N.; G. O. Parks, Washington; H. W. Richmond, Connecticut; Chas. Adams, U. S. N.; and Thos. J. Sterry, Albany, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Stanley, U. S. N., is also at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mme. Lorini and E. Morelli, recently from Europe, belonging to one of the operatic troupes in that section, are at the Lafarge House.

[Advertisement.]

A gold medal was awarded to the WILLCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machine at the late fair of the American Institute, for stillness of its running and perfection of work.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO RISE IN THE WORLD.—Young men, to insure success, should be temperate, active, courteous, prompt, careful, persevering, honorable, honest, respectful, generous, and should generally "Know Themselves." Phrenology teaches Self-knowledge, and with it all the Christian graces, together with the *modus operandi* of rising in the world. Practical instructions, with examinations and written descriptions, given by

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The magnificent Colored Fashion Plate in the Winter Number of Mme. DEMOREST'S Mirror of Fashions, will present the most beautiful display of new and elegant dresses on ten figures.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by Druggists generally.

Kendall's Amboline is No Humbug. It will restore and beautify the Hair.

Kendall's Amboline.

Kendall's Amboline.

KENDALL & CO.,
No. 506 Broadway.

Sold by all Druggists.

New Sewing-Machines

To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Dr. B. C. Perry,

DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston.

Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.

Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.

No charge for consultation.

New Paris Fancy Goods,

No. 500 BROADWAY.

Just received per steamers *Scotia* and *Olympus*, an exquisite selection of Paris Vases, Jewel Boxes, Card Receivers, Flower Stands, &c., &c.

HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 500 Broadway,
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Fine Arts.—There is now a beautiful collection of Oil Paintings on exhibition at the Old Dusseldorf Gallery day and evening well worthy of the attention of connoisseurs and others. It was recently selected in Europe by a gentleman of great judgment and experience. They have not before been exhibited in this country, and comprise works of the first Modern Artists, such as are rarely seen in this country, and are to be sold by Messrs. H. H. LEEDS & CO., on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 3 and 4.

Public Speakers, Ministers and Professional Men, who are apt to suffer from the effects of Catarrh, particularly at this season of the year, and who have long desired to obtain some speedy and effective cure and preventive in medical science, will not only get immediate relief, but effect a permanent cure of the worst forms of Catarrh, whether of recent or long standing, and in cases of impaired vision, from intense application or over study, deafness, singing in the ears, inflamed eyes, &c., its services are invaluable. We refer to DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.

Catarrh.—DR. R. GOODALE'S CATARRH REMEDY penetrates to the very seat of this terrible disease, and exterminates it, root and branch, forever. DR. GOODALE is the first and only person who ever told the world what catarrh really was, where it commenced and what would cure it. Price $1. Send stamp for pamphlet. Depot No. 612 Broadway. NORTON & CO., Sole Agents.

Get the Best.—At WHITE'S Great Emporium of Fashionable Hats, every style of dress, soft and cloth Hats, Caps, &c.; also, military goods, in great variety. N. B.—Ladies can select choice furs from his large stock, purchased carefully for the retail trade.

No. 216 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the City.

Don't Furnish Your House with Mirrors until you have examined the fine assortment at the Looking Glass Warehouse of

WHITTEMORE BROTHERS,
No. 579 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Shoes.—The approaching season admonishes the ladies that they will find a full supply of coverings for the feet in every style of make, for ladies, misses and children, at S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Distilled Dew beautifies the complexion, removes tan, freckles, and discolorations, and renders the skin white, soft, smooth and clear. For sale by druggists generally. D. D. GRIFFIN, Gen. Agent, 779 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

The "Gaiterette" for Ladies', Misses and Children's wear. Something entirely new. E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a mouth since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 536 2d-av.

NO. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK.

CROSS-EYES
PERFECTLY STRAIGHTENED,

(According to the method recently introduced by the illustrious von Graefe, of Berlin,) and all the various diseases and deformities of the

EYE

requiring medical or surgical aid, successfully treated by

DR. LIGHTHILL,

NO. 34 ST. MARK'S-PLACE.

Reception hours from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

Among the most important recent improvements in Opthalmic Surgery may undoubtedly be classed the new method for the removal of Cross-Eyes, instituted by Dr. Von Graefe, the greatest Opthalmic Surgeon of the age, and the founder of the present school of Ophthalmology. Its advantages over the former method are so great, that no apology is necessary for calling public attention to it. The principal disadvantages of the operation as heretofore performed, were:

FIRSTLY—The severe wound which was inflicted upon the eye, and which sometimes produced dangerous and even destructive inflammation.

SECONDLY—The uncertain result obtained—even when performed in a skillful manner and by an expert surgeon—the squint being in many cases but partially removed, and the eye operated upon turning occasionally in the opposite direction, producing a far more disagreeable deformity than previously existed.

THIRDLY—The protusion of the eye-ball which almost invariably followed the operation, and which imparts to the countenance an unpleasant staring expression.

The operation introduced by Prof. Von Graefe entirely obviates these objections. The wound is but slight, and heals readily in a few days—in fact occasions no interruption from business; the parallelism and harmony of the eye is perfectly restored, *and the operation is not followed by the slightest protrusion of the eye-ball*, the eye looking as natural after the operation as though no squint had existed.

So perfect and certain is the result of this operation, that, contrary to usual practice, success can be safely guarantee.

Operations for Catarrh, Artificial Pupil, Deformities of the Lids, &c., &c., scientifically performed.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has operated upon two of my children for cross eyes, with perfect success. The eyes, which, previous to the operation, were painfully deformed, are now perfectly straight.

DAVID SELLING,
No. 89 Chambers st.

A MAN BORN BLIND BROUGHT TO SIGHT AT THE AGE OF THIRTY-FIVE.

This is to certify that I was born blind. My friends consulted many physicians and oculists, but without receiving any encouragement as to my ever seeing. Three years ago I consulted Dr. Lighthill, who, after a careful examination, pronounced my case a hopeful one, Although credulous, as my friends and myself were, yet I submitted to an operation, and with joy and gratitude can say that it was successful. Immediately after the operation I saw the light, which I had been deprived of from my birth up to that time, (I being 35 years of age at time of operation.) I can now see perfectly well, and heartily recommend all afflicted like myself to Dr. Lighthill.

My address is AUG. 14, 1863. WELCOME P. GARDNER, Wakefield, S. Kingston, R. I.

I hereby certify that my nephew, W. P. Gardner, of South Kingston, R. I., was born blind, and was operated upon by Dr. Lighthill, at my residence, and now can see.

J. W. PETERS,
No. 75 North Main-st., Providence, R. I.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR. From the benefit I have derived from your treatment and operation for Cataract, I deem it due to you to have my name added to the many you already possess who have been cured by your skill. I therefore cheerfully submit the following: For three years I was blind. Without assistance I could not go about at all. During that time I had four operations upon my eyes, besides many applications which I was advised to try, all of which availed me nothing, but rather made my eyes worse. I had almost concluded that there was no help for me when I was induced, through the influence of friends, to apply to you. I did so, feeling that it was almost useless, but you gave me encouragement from the first visit, and I finally consented to have an operation performed by you, which was the means of restoring my sight once more. Since that time, which was two and a half years ago, I have been perfectly well, and with the aid of glasses I can see to read the finest print and do the finest sewing. My eyes have never troubled me from that time, either by inflammation or pain of any kind. And I would say to all that are similarly afflicted, to give Dr. Lighthill a trial. They will find him all he professes to be. Respectfully,

MRS. H. P. HOLDEN, Thorndike, Mass.
JULY 28, 1863.

LIGHTHILL'S BOOK ON DEAFNESS.

A NEW EDITION NOW READY

OF

THE POPULAR TREATISE

ON

DEAFNESS,

ITS CAUSES AND PREVENTION.

BY

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL.

One Small 12mo, with Illustrations. Price $1.

The very remarkable sale of this little volume is a sufficient guarantee of its popularity and value. Five editions have been sold within as many months, and a sixth is just ready.

The author's aim has been to produce a book FOR THE PEOPLE, not for the medical profession, but for afflicted individuals and families, who, wishing information upon the subject, have heretofore been at a loss for any work treating in unprofessional language upon Deafness and its attending evils. This book fills such a vacuum. It is clear and comprehensive.

The New-York *Observer* says: "There is a large amount of useful information here embodied for the million, to teach them how to guard against deafness, and how to treat it when coming on"

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "An excellent and comprehensive little treatise, written in a clear and common-sense style, easily understood."

"The suggestions in relation to the every-day treatment of the ear are of the most valuable kind, and should be within the reach of every family."—*Buffalo Courier.*

The work should find its way into the hands of every individual suffering with deafness, or any accompanying affliction. Its value will be at once appreciated.

*** Sold by booksellers everywhere, and it will be sent by mail free on receipt of $1, by

CARLETON, Publisher.
(Late RUDD & CARLETON,)
No. 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st. New-York.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES

WERE AWARDED THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS OVER ALL COMPETITORS AT THE FOLLOWING STATE FAIRS OF 1863,

FOR THE BEST FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES, THE BEST MANUFACTURING MACHINES, AND THE BEST MACHINE-WORK:

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine.
First Premium for Double-thread Machine.
First Premium for Machine Work.

ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Machine for all purposes.
First Premium for Machine Work.

VERMONT STATE FAIR,
First Premium for Family Machine.
First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.
First Premium for Machine Work.

INDIANA STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Machine for all purposes.
First Premium for Machine Work.

IOWA STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine.
First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.
First Premium for Machine Work.

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine.
First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.
First Premium for Machine Work.

KENTUCKY STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Machine for all purposes.
First Premium for Machine Work.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.
First Premium for beautiful Machine Work.

OHIO STATE FAIR.
First Premium for Machine Work.

AND AT THE FOLLOWING COUNTY FAIRS:

CHITTENDEN CO. (VT.) AGR'L. SOC.
First Premium for Family Machine.
First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.
First Premium for Machine Work.

HAMPDEN CO. (MASS.) AGR'L SOC.
Diploma for Family Machine.
Diploma for Machine Work.

CHAMPLAIN VALLEY (VT.) AGR'L. SOC.
First Premium for Family Machine.
First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.
First Premium for Machine Work.

FRANKLIN CO. (N. Y.) FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine.
First Premium for Manufacturing Machine.

QUEEN'S CO. (N. Y.) AGR'L. SOC.
First Premium for Family Machine.

WASHINGTON CO. (N. Y.) FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine.

SARATOGA CO. (N. Y.) FAIR.
First Premium for Family Machine.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE (PENN.) FAIR.
First Premium for Machine for all Purposes.
First Premium for Machine Work.

The above comprises all the Fairs at which the GROVER & BAKER MACHINES were exhibited this year.

SALESROOMS, No. 495 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS FOR THE FALL TRADE,

just received direct from Europe.
BRONZE GROUPS and FIGURES, classical designs.
NEW STYLES of BRONZE and MARBLE CLOCKS.
PARIAN STATUARY, from the most artistic manufacturers.

NEW SHAPES OF
FRENCH CHINA DINNER and TEA SETS.
300 different patterns of DECORATED do. do.
RICH CUT and ENGRAVED GLASSWARE, new patterns from the London Exhibition.

ALSO,
Our usual FINE ASSORTMENT of CHANDELIERS, SILVER and PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

DEVLIN & CO.,
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS
FOR THE
FALL SEASON,
NOW READY.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

EXTRA HEAVY
SHAKER FLANNEL
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE.
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

FALL AND WINTER.

I am now ready to offer my extensive stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, all new and not surpassed as to assortment, style or price, in this City. The Custom-room, Boys' and Furnishing Department not equaled Money returned if not pleased. Please call.

F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The Largest Store in the City.

CABINET FURNITURE.

MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 699 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture

☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world

NO MISTAKES CAN HAPPEN AT
HELMBOLD'S NEW DRUG-STORE.

All prescriptions are passed through *two* different hands before compounding, and, as an additional security, are checked before delivered.

Recollect this, and also recollect
THE NEW STORE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

$100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.

Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.

PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

FOR FAMILY AND MEDICAL USE!
GUINNESS' DUBLIN PORTER,
OSBORN'S PURE JUICE PORT,
GENUINE COGNAC BRANDY,
AND OLD NECTAR BOURBON,
For sale in any quantity, by
G. E. MENDUM.
No. 90 Cedar-st.,
Corner Broadway.

THE BEST GOODS
AT THE
LOWEST RATES.

Fine French and English Lilly-White Tooth and other powders for beautifying, at
HELMBOLD'S
NEW DRUG-STORE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS AND LIPS.
TADMAN'S
Camphor Cake with Glycerine.
TADMAN'S
Camphor Cake with Glycerine.

HELMBOLD'S NEW DRUG-STORE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY,
NEXT TO THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

To the Prescription Department and compounding of drugs special pains have been given to procure nothing but the best material and competent assistants.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, NEW STYLES.—One, Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Fifteen to Twenty-five Dollars each.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
For sale by
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Forty, forty-five, fifty, sixty, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two and three hundred dollars each, some with diamonds on the outside.

For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

PILES, FISSURE, AND FISTULA.—THE last number (46) of the *Scalpel* contains a comprehensive article on these diseases and their symptoms, by the editor, EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D. Inclose 25 cents to Box No. 3,121, as this edition is addressed exclusively to his patients, and cannot be had of booksellers

---

DEVLIN & CO.
CLOTHING.
A SUPERB STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the department of
READY-MADE
OVERCOATS,
OF MOSCOW, ESKIMO AND CHINCHILLA
BEAVERS.
WALKING COATS,
OF ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND AMERICAN
COATINGS,
WITH
VESTS AND PANTALOONS TO MATCH.
SUPERFINE DRESS SUITS OF ALL QUALITIES.
FALL AND WINTER UNDER-WEAR,
WITH
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

RUSHTON'S
F. V.
COLD-INE,
FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA
AND SORE THROATS.

This preparation has been used for nine years solely in my retail trade. It having proved so very beneficial, has induced me to offer it to the public in this form.

IT IS NO SECRET PREPARATION.

It is composed in part of such well-known remedies as Bloodroot, Hyoscyamus, Morphine and Wild Cherry.

IT WILL NOT CURE Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. I claim no such properties for it. There are already a sufficient number of such remedies before the public. I need not add to them.

IT WILL CURE a Cough, a Cold, Influenza, and some cases of Sore Throats

Wholesale and retail, at
RUSHTON'S Drug and Family Medicine Store,
No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.
No. 139 William-st., New-York,

Are the best in the world for family use, and for INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from* 10 *A. M. to* 4 *P. M.*

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY.

THE wonderful cures performed by this invaluable medicine in Pulmonary Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Spitting of Blood, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Side and Breast, Tickling or rising in the Throat, and all diseases of the Lungs and Breast, have excited the astonishment of all who have witnessed its marvelous effect. There is no account of a medicine from the earliest

DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY.

AGES THAT CAN FURNISH A PARALLEL.

For thirty years it has been a standard remedy, curing the most obstinate cases, after all other remedies and treatment had failed. Prepared only by

Dr. SWAYNE & SON,
No. 330 North 6th-st., Philadelphia.

Sold by D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway. WELLS & CO, No 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

IT IS A DYE.
IT IS A DYE.
IT IS A DYE.
IT IS A DYE.

In the year 1845 Mr. Mathews first produced the VENETIAN HAIR DYE. Since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only FIFTY CENTS, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.

The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
No 12 Gold-st., New-York.

Also Manufacturer of ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use.

BOWER'S INFANT CORDIAL

Is one of the most delightful and efficacious remedies ever discovered for curing the various ills to which infants and young children are subject.

This invaluable cordial is prepared from a variety of the most choice and valuable aromatics known in medicine; and is a speedy cure for colic, cramps and windy pains. It is of excellent use to children that are of a restless and fretful habit; and to those who are greatly troubled with griping, vomiting or looseness, a few doses of the cordial will give immediate ease. CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH HARD, and thereby suffering intense pain, may be considerably relieved by applying a small portion of the cordial to the finger, and rubbing the gums gently for a short time.

Adult persons afflicted with similar complaints will find the Infant Cordial equally beneficial in their cases. PARENTS AND GUARDIANS having the care of children are requested to make trial of this remedy, as it is confidently believed that, when they learn its value, no family will consent to be without it.

Prepared only by
HENRY A. BOWER.
N. E. Corner of Sixth and Green streets, Philadelphia.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

FOR BAD BREATH
FOR BAD BREATH
FOR BAD BREATH
USE, USE, USE,
USE, USE, USE,
USE, USE, USE,
THE EXTRACT DE CEYLON,
THE EXTRACT DE CEYLON,
THE EXTRACT DE CEYLON.
NO LADY OR GENTLEMAN
NO LADY OR GENTLEMAN
NO LADY OR GENTLEMAN
WILL BE WITHOUT IT
WILL BE WITHOUT IT
WILL BE WITHOUT IT
AFTER A TRIAL.
AFTER A TRIAL.
AFTER A TRIAL.
PRICE FIFTY CENTS.
PRICE FIFTY CENTS.
PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

Prepared only by GEO. C. BOWER, Philadelphia.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, N. Y.

I HAVE A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FINE COMBS AND BRUSHES,
WHICH I CAN SELL LOW.
HELMBOLD'S
NEW DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY.

PURE GLYCERINE SOAP,
MADE BY F. S. CLEAVER.

Delicate in perfume, very emollient in lather and warranted not to injure the skin. Sold by first-class drug, grocery and fancy stores. Wholesale depot, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st., New-York.

J. C. ROYSTON.

TAYLOR'S ELIXIR OF BARK AND IRON.—This elegant stomachic Elixir is prepared from the best Calisaya Cinchona Bark, and is probably the best combination of Cinchona and Iron yet devised. Each desertspoonful holds in solution two grains of Pyrophosphate of Iron, together with the soluble portion of sixteen grains of the best yellow (Calisaya) Bark, combined with a number of choice aromatics. It has been found very beneficial in Dyspepsia, and in that languor and prostration of the system which frequently succeed acute disease. It increases the appetite, invigorates the powers of digestion, is very acceptable to the stomach, and may be advantageously used in all cases where a tonic influence is required. 50 cents per bottle.

Prepared solely by TAYLOR, Apothecary,
No. 1,015 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.
Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF NEW-YORK, and the German States *via* Hamburg, per steamer HAMMONIA, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 31st day of October, at 10½ o'clock A. M. And at the up-town stations as follows:

Stations A and B..........10 A. M.
Stations C and D..........9¾ A. M.
Stations E and F..........9½ A. M.
Station G..........9 A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

READ THE RECOMMENDATORY LETTER from the largest and most celebrated manufacturing chemists in the world.

"I have been acquainted with Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, some time, and have been favorably impressed with his deportment. He occupies the Drug-store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the same, where others had not been equally so before him."

WM. WRIGHTMAN, Chemist,
Firm of Powers & Wrightman.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW BOOKS OF THE SEASON,
PUBLISHED BY
HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK.

☞ *Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price.*

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER. 25 cents.

MARTIN POLE. A Novel. By JOHN SAUNDERS, Author of "Abel Drake's Wife," &c. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

DAILY WALK WITH WISE MEN. Religious Exercises for Every Day in the Year. Selected, Arranged, and specially Adapted, by Rev. NELSON HEAD. Large 12mo, Cloth, $1 50.

THE RING OF AMASIS. From the Papers of a German Physician. By ROBERT BULWER LYTTON (Owen Meredith.) 12mo, Cloth $1 00.

ELEANOR'S VICTORY. A Novel. By M. E. BRADDON, Author of "Aurora Floyd," "John Marchmont's Legacy," &c. With Illustrations. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

ALCOCK'S JAPAN. The Capital of the Tycoon: a Narrative of a Three Years' Residence in Japan. By Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K. C. B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan, With Maps and Engravings. 2 vols. 12mo, Cloth, $3 00.

THE BIVOUAC AND THE BATTLE-FIELD; or, Campaign Sketches in Virginia and Maryland. By Captain GEORGE F. NOYES. 12mo., Cloth, $1 25.

KAY'S CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE. The Social Condition and Education of the People in England. By JOSEPH KAY, Esq., M. A., of Trinity College, Cambridge; Barrister-at-Law; and late Traveling Bachelor of the University of Cambridge. 12mo., Cloth, $1.

LIVE IT DOWN. A story of the Light Lands. By J. C. JEAFFRESON, author of "Olive Blake's Good Work," "Isabel; the Young Wife and the Old Love," &c. *New edition just ready.* 8vo., Paper, 50 cents.

ROMOLA. A Novel. By the Author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," "Silas Marner," and "Scenes of Clerical Life." With numerous Illustrations. 8vo, Paper, $1 25; Cloth, $1 50.

FANNY KEMBLE'S GEORGIA PLANTATION. Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation in 1838, 1839. By FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE. 12mo, Cloth, $1 25.

DRAPER'S INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPE. A History of the Intellectual Development of Europe. By JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER, M D., LL.D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology in the University of New-York; Author of a "Treatise on Human Physiology," &c., &c. 8vo, Cloth, $3 50.

MISS MULOCK'S FAIRY BOOK. The best popular Fairy Stories selected and rendered anew. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," "Olive," "The Ogilvies," &c., &c. Illustrations. 16mo, Cloth, $1 00.

ST. OLAVE'S. A Novel. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

A FIRST FRIENDSHIP. A Novel. 8vo, Paper, 25 cents.

KINGLAKE'S CRIMEAN WAR.—The Invasion of the Crimea—Its Origin, and an Account of its Progress down to the Death of Lord Raglan. By ALEXANDER WILLIAM KINGLAKE. With Maps and Plans. 2 vols., 12mo, Vol. I. just ready. Price $1 50.

MEMOIR OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF HON. THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN, LL.D. By Rev. TALBOT W. CHAMBERS, D. D. With Portrait on Steel. 12mo, Cloth, $1 25.

A POINT OF HONOR. A Novel. By the Author of "The Morals of May Fair," "Creeds," "The World's Verdict," &c., &c., &c. 8vo, Paper, 25 cents.

SEA-KINGS AND NAVAL HEROES. A Book for Boys. By JOHN G. EDGAR, Author of "History for Boys," "Boyhood of Great Men," "Footprints of Famous Men," "Wars of the Roses," &c., &c. Illustrated by C. Keene and E. K. Johnson. 16mo, Cloth, 75 cents.

SYLVIA'S LOVERS. A Novel. By Mrs. GASKELL, Author of "Mary Barton," "Cranford," "My Lady Ludlow," "North and South," "The Moorland Cottage," "Right at Last," &c. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

A DARK NIGHT'S WORK. A Tale. By Mrs. GASKELL, Author of "Sylvia's Lovers," "Mary Barton," &c. 8vo, Paper, 25 cents.

KNAPP'S FRENCH READING-BOOK; CHRESTOMATHIE FRANCAISE: Containing I. Selections from the best French Writers, with Copious References to the Author's French Grammar. II. The Masterpieces of Molière, Racine, Boileau and Voltaire; with Explanatory Notes, a Glossary of Idiomatic Phrases, and a Vocabulary. By WILLIAM I. KNAPP, Professor of Languages and Literature in Madison University, N. Y. 12mo, Cloth, $1 25.

SMITH'S PRINCIPIA LATINA. Part I. A First Latin Course, comprehending Grammar, Delectus and Exercise Book, with Vocabularies. By WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D., Author of the "History of Greece," and Editor of a "Classical Dictionary" and the "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities." Carefully Revised and Improved by Prof. HENRY DRISLER, of Columbia College, N. Y. 12mo, Flexible Cloth, 60 cents.

HOOKER'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. Science for the School and Family. Part I. Natural Philosophy. By WORTHINGTON HOOKER, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in Yale College, Author of "The Child's Book of Nature," "Natural History," "First Book in Chemistry," &c. Illustrated by nearly 300 Engravings. 12mo, Cloth, $1.

LOOMIS' ELEMENTS OF ARITHMETIC: Designed for Children. 16mo, 166 pages, Half Sheep, 30 cents.

WILLSON'S PRIMARY SPELLER. A Simple and Progressive Course of Lessons in Spelling, with Reading and Dictation Exercises, and the Elements of Oral and Written Compositions. By MARCIUS WILLSON, Author of "The School and Family Readers." 18mo, Half Bound. 12 cents.

THE UNION LEAGUE,
THE UNION LEAGUE,
THE UNION LEAGUE,
THE NEW WEEKLY,

No. 4 now ready, and for sale by all news-dealers.

THE UNION LEAGUE

is a large, first-class weekly paper, devoted, as its name implies, to the

CAUSE OF THE UNION,

and the support of the Government thereof, and should be bought and read by

EVERY LOVER OF THE UNION.

Price 5 cents per copy.

Dealers supplied by SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
No. 121 Nassau-st.,
Agent for the Publisher.

NOW READY,
A NEW EDITION OF
OLMSTED'S COMPENDIUM OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,
adapted to the use of Schools and Academies,
BY DENISON OLMSTED, LL.D.,
late Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in Yale College. Revised and rewritten by
E. S. SNELL, LL.D.,
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Amherst College.
ONE VOLUME 12MO., PRICE $1.

A specimen copy will be sent by mail, postage paid, to Teachers for examination on receipt of fifty cents.

Published by
CLARK & MAYNARD, New-York.

TO BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
KIGGINS & KELLOGG,
Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York,
Offer to Wholesale Buyers
BLANK BOOKS in great variety.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, an extensive line.
DIARIES FOR 1864, seventy different sizes and styles,
All of our own well-known manufacture.
Also,
SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY,
JUVENILE and TOY BOOKS,
All at Lowest Market Rates.

THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work. This is the richest treat in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 510 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 20; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 36.

C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, 30 Ann-st., N. Y.

HAMMOND ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and its SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT. A standard work on the subject. By C. D. HAMMOND, M.D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy in the Syracuse Medical College, N.Y. Price $1. E. WARNER, Publisher, 1 Vesey-st., or the author, 31 East 27th-st., New-York City.

DON'T SELL YOUR BOOKS FOR OLD PAPER.—Libraries and small parcels of books bought; 300,000 Works on architecture, travels, history, biography, humorous, fishing, hunting, &c., on hand. LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 115 Nassau-st., near Beekman-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNITED STATES
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL
For SATURDAY, Oct. 31, 1863,
CONTAINS:

A complete and accurate review of LEE'S LATE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA; a careful summing up of THE MILITARY SITUATION in all parts of the field of war, Contributions from the ablest military writers, Complete OFFICIAL GAZETTES of changes, &c, in the Army and Navy, and a great amount of other matter, critical, scientific, descriptive and official, of especial interest to the Army and Navy, and to every one desirous of intelligently following the movements of our land and sea forces, and of understanding the great military questions arising out of the Civil War. Price $5 a year; or $3 for six months—payable in advance. Single copies 10 cents. For sale by all news dealers; or copies sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents. All communications should be addressed to THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New-York.

W. C. CHURCH,
No. 192 Broadway, Proprietor.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher.

MRS. HELEN C. FISHER'S

NEW STORY,

THE SECRET TERROR,

IS NOW READY

IN THE

NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

ART RECREATIONS.
A NEW AND ELEGANT EDITION
of this most valuable book ready to-day—printed on tinted paper and richly bound, for a
GIFT BOOK OR PARLOR BOOK

It is a complete Guide to Drawing and Painting of all kinds. The beautiful wax work, now so fashionable with all ladies of taste, is taught in this volume, so that any one may learn as completely and thoroughly as with the most experienced teachers, and many other of the elegant arts, which it is generally supposed but a gifted few can succeed in, are here taught so simply that any lady of taste may be sure to learn.

Price, fully and richly illustrated on tinted paper, $2; half calf, $3 50, Turkey, $5.

J. E. TILTON & CO.,
Publishers.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 563.—Oct. 30, 1863.
64, 41, 51, 60, 39, 11, 55, 42, 2, 59, 13, 28, 10, 4, 37, 26.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 564.—Oct. 30, 1863.
41, 56, 52, 6, 69, 36, 75, 23, 3, 28, 40, 70.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROGERS & RAYMOND.

BRILLIANT NOVELTIES

IN

BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING.

THE GARIBALDI SUIT, THE METROPOLITAN SUIT.

NEW ENGLISH AND FRENCH STYLES

OF

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

All the latest fashions for boys that are

NOW POPULAR

IN

PARIS AND LONDON.

One price and no deviation. STORES. Nos 121, 123 and 125 Fulton, and 214 Broadway.

A CARD.
PHILADELPHIA ENTERPRISE IN NEW-YORK,
NO. 594 BROADWAY, next to Metropolitan Hotel

DR. HELMBOLD has opened at the above place a large Drug and Chemical Warehouse. Our citizens are respectfully requested to give him a call, and they will be certain to receive from the gentlemen in attendance kind and polite attention. In accordance with the Doctor's usual past mode of conducting business, none but pure and fresh goods will constantly be kept on hand, and all who give him their custom may be assured that every article sold will be genuine, and at the lowest cash figure.

Remember, HELMBOLD'S NEW DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE.

If you are going to the theatre, opera, or a party, do not fail in procuring your

FINE FRENCH PERFUMERY,
EXTRACTS OF COLOGNES,
LAVENDER, FLORIDA, AND OTHER WATERS.

I have them in large assortment. The finest French, and nothing but the best American manufacture, and sell them low, at

HELMBOLD'S
NEW DRUG AND CHEMICAL DEPOT,
No. 594 BROADWAY.

HOLLOWAY'S
ARNICA PLASTERS
will cure
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE BREAST.
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE BACK.
PAIN OR WEAKNESS IN THE SIDE.
COUGHS, even when threatening CONSUMPTION.
Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
Physicians prescribe them.
Thousands recommend them.

Holloway's are the original and only true Arnica Plasters. Sold by

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COODEN,
Philadelphia,
and at
HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse.
No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

I trust my business and my life in the hands of my assistants in the Retail Department.

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist of 16 years' experience, now located at his new store.

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK

PREPARE FOR WINTER'S STORMS.

INDIA-RUBBER CLOTHING of every description, RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, RUBBER GLOVES for CHAPPED HANDS AND HOUSEWORK, HORSE COVERS, &c., &c. Also, a fine assortment of INDIA-RUBBER JEWELRY, TOYS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., for sale by

GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. M'F'G. CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, near Fulton-st.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE ARRANGEMENT OF
HELMBOLD'S NEW DRUG-STORE,
No. 594 BROADWAY.
YOU WILL BE WELCOMED.

MUNN & COMPANY,
SOLICITORS OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS,
and Publishers of the ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.
Pamphlets of information about patents FREE.
Specimen copies of the paper FREE.

THREE COMPETENT PRESCRIPTION CLERKS
ENGAGED AT
HELMBOLD'S NEW DRUG-STORE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY.

All average an experience of eight years in the best Broadway stores.

GAS FIXTURES,
GAS FIXTURES,
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS AND PENDANTS,
New and Artistic Styles.

Also, Second-hand CHANDELIERS at less than half price.

GEORGE H. KITCHEN & CO. No. 561 Broadway.

THE RECEPTION-ROOM ATTACHED TO
HELMBOLD'S NEW DRUG-STORE,
No 594 BROADWAY,
IS DESIGNED FOR PERSONS WAITING FOR PRESCRIPTIONS.

LUMBER.

We offer a very large stock at wholesale and retail.

N. B.—City and country dealers supplied on liberal terms.

SMITH & WILLSON, 1st-av., corner 39th-st.

PORTABLE GAS WORKS.—BUTLER'S Patent Gas Works, for dwellings, churches, factories, &c., have stood the test of public approval for eight years. These works make the richest gas from oils or crude resin; are perfectly simple and not liable to get out of order, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction or no sale. Abundant references given to over three hundred now in active use. Send for a descriptive pamphlet.

BUTLER'S GAS OIL is the cheapest and best substitute for rosin now known, and is generally used

Agent for WALTON'S PATENT AIR MIXER, which largely reduces the cost of rich gas with brilliant effect.

JOHN BUTLER,
No. 112 Fulton and No. 15 Henry-sts., Brooklyn

LAST DAY OF THE FAIR OF THE Union Home and School for the Education and Maintenance of the children of our Volunteers, at the Assembly Rooms No. 446 Broadway. The lady managers give notice that this Fair will close this evening, when the articles left undisposed of will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder. The evening will be enlivened with music. Admittance 25 cents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I, EDWARD G. FURBER, do hereby revoke all powers of Attorney, Deeds of Transfer, &c., of whatever name or description, executed by me prior to this date.

E. G. FURBER.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 30, 1863.

$5,000	U.S. 6s, '81, R.	108½	300	Hud. River R.	132
1,000	U.S. 6s, '74, Co. C.	100	200	do. b30	132
1,000	do.	96½	50	do. s.n.w.k.	132
22,000	do.	96½	50	do. b15	132½
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. N Oct. & Ap.	107¼	100	do. b10	132
			200	do.	132
5,000	do.	107½	200	do.	131½
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	62½	600	do.	[illegible]
1,000	Virginia State 6s	55	1000	Harlem R.	109
2,000	Mo. State 6s	67½	200	do.	109½
1,000	Ill. Can. Bs. '60	100	800	do.	110
1,600	Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	104	200	do. s30	109½
1,000	Ill. War Loan	102	100	do. s30	109½
45,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	35	800	Reading R. b10	126
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s	111	1000	do. c	125½
2,000	E. 5th M. B.	111	2000	do. b10	125½
13,500	Hud. River 1st M.	114	200	do.	125½
1,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F.	119	200	do. b10	125½
16,000	Hud. R. 3d M.	134	200	do.	126
10,000	Alt. & T. H. In. B.	88	1500	Mich. Cen. R.	126
1,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	113	50	do. b30	127
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	65½	500	M. S. & N. I. s10	86
1,000	do.	65	750	do.	[illegible]
10,000	Chic. & Al. 2d. b10	79	600	do. s30	86
11	Bank of Commerce	107	1450	do.	[illegible]
10,000	Amer. Gold	146½	1000	do. s30	85½
20,000	do.	146½	150	do.	[illegible]
100	Canton Co.	33½	200	do.	[illegible]
250	do.	33	200	do. s10	85½
200	Cumb. Coal Prfd.	35½	100	Ill. Cen. R. S.	124½
150	do. b30	35½	1000	do.	[illegible]
1000	Quicks. M. Co.	62	100	do. s10	124½
200	do.	62½	100	do.	[illegible]
900	do.	63	100	do. b10	124
850	do.	61	5000	Ill. Cen. Can. B. S.	[illegible]
1100	do.	[illegible]	1000	Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
50	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	[illegible]		do.	[illegible]
100	do.	31			
40	Tenn. Coal Co.	160	200	do. s10	111½
50	Del. & H. Ca. Co.	176	500	do. s15	112
10	Am. Coal Co.	80	700	do. s15	111½
[illegible]	do.	81	350	Gal. & Chi. R.	112½
[illegible]	do. b5	82	500	do.	112½
[illegible]	do.	83	1000	do.	112½
700	N. Y. Cen. R.	136½	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	118
2500	do.	136½	300	do.	117½
1250	do. s10	136½	400	do.	117½
100	do.	136½	200	do. b10	118
300	do. b10	136½	200	do. s3	117½
100	do. b30	136½	100	Chi. & R. I. R. s10	109½
200	do. b30	137	800	do.	109½
100	do. b10	136½	100	Chi. B. & Q. R.	131
500	do. b30	137½	100	do. b30	132
200	do. b30	137½	100	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	70
1000	Erie Railroad	108½	100	Tol. & Wab. s30	63½
100	do. s30	108½	100	P. Ft. W. & C. b10	88½
400	do.	108½	250	do.	88
100	do.	108½	100	do.	87½
100	do. b30	109	300	do.	87½
300	do. s10	108½	500	do.	[illegible]
500	do. b15	108½	100	do. b30	88
600	do. b15	109	50	do. s30	88
200	do. b30	109½	200	A. & T. H. Pref.	83½
200	Erie R. Pref. b10	105	60	Chic. & N. W. R.	45
300	do.	104½	800	do.	45½
300	do.	104½	200	Chic. & Alton	82
300	do.	104½	100	do.	81½
500	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	150			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Reg.	108	300	Harlem R.	111
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Notes Oct. & Ap.	107½	200	do.	112
85,000	Am. Gold	146	100	do. s30	111
300	Canton Co.	33½	200	Reading R.	126
100	Cumb. Coal Prf.	35½	200	do. b60	127
150	Pacific M. S. Co. b30	233	200	Mich. Cen. R.	126½
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	136½	100	do.	126½
100	do. s10	136½	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	86
100	do.	136½	100	do.	87½
100	do. s60	136½	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	151
100	do. b10	137	200	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	125½
300	do. b30	137½	100	do.	125
100	Hudson R. R.	132½	400	Clev. & P. R.	111½
100	do.	133	300	do. b10	112
200	do. b30	131	100	do.	112
200	Erie R.	109	300	Gal. & Chic. R.	112½
200	do.	108	200	do.	113
200	do.	109	100	Clev. & Tol.	118
200	do. s30	109	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	109½
300	do. b30	109½	1000	do.	109½
200	do. s30	109½	2500	do.	109
250	Erie Railway Pr.	105	750	Mil. & P. Du C. 2d Pr.	99
100	Alt. & T. H. R.	65	500	P. Ft. W. & C.	88

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000	Amer. Gold	146½	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	86½
100	N. Y. Cen. R. s3	136½	100	do.	86½
[illegible]	do. b10	136½	100	do. b3	86½
[illegible]	do.	136½	200	do.	86½
[illegible]	do. s10	136½	100	do.	86½
[illegible]	do.	136½	300	Ill. Cen. R.	124½
[illegible]	Erie R. s3	108½	300	Clev. & Pitts. R. s3	111½
[illegible]	do.	108½	[illegible]	do.	112
[illegible]	do. c	108½	600	Gal. & Chic. R.	112½
1000	Harlem R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	112½
[illegible]	do. s3	110½	[illegible]	Chic. & R. I. R. b3	110
[illegible]	do. s3	110½	[illegible]	do.	109½
[illegible]	do. s3	110½	[illegible]	Chic. & N. W. R.	45
[illegible]	Reading Railroad	125½	250	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	87½
[illegible]	do. s30	125½	50	Cen. Am. Tr. Co. s3	29
[illegible]	do. c	125½	[illegible]	do. s30	29
100	Mich. Cen. R.	126	600	Canton Co.	33½
[illegible]	do.	126½	100	Cumb. Coal c	35½
[illegible]	do. s3	126½	100	Quicksilv. M. Co.	62
300	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	150	100	Bucks Co. Lead Co.	1½

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	137	100	M. S. & N. I.	87½
[illegible]	Erie R.	108½	100	do. s10	87
[illegible]	do.	108½	2100	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	108½	[illegible]	do. s10	87½
[illegible]	do. s3	108	100	M. So. & N. I. G.	150½
[illegible]	do.	108½	100	Clev. & P. R.	111½
[illegible]	Hudson R. R. ex d	131½	300	Gal. & Chi. R.	112½
[illegible]	Harlem R.	110½	100	Chi. & R. I.	109½
[illegible]	Erie R. Prf. b3	104½	[illegible]	do.	109½
[illegible]	Reading R.	125½	[illegible]	do. b10	110½
[illegible]	do. b3	125½	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	45
[illegible]	do.	125½	100	P. F. W. & C. R.	88
[illegible]	do. b6	125½	100	Cen. Am. Tr. Co. s10	29
[illegible]	do.	125½	100	Quicksilv. M. Co.	62½
600	Ill. Cen. R. s3	125	100	Cum. Coal	35

FRIDAY, Oct. 30—P. M.

The sharp 7 per cent. demand for money among the Brokers yesterday induced some considerable cash sales of the Railways at the early session of the Stock Exchange Board to-day. These sales, and some new arrangements at the Treasury Office for relieving the direct employment of Legal Tender notes in payment for the Popular Loan, sensibly relieved the Money market at the close of the day. There was consequently an upward turn in prices at the Second Board, and renewed speculative confidence on the street later in the afternoon. There is no abatement in the large demand for the Popular Loan, but the arrangements referred to enable the Assistant Treasurer and the Sub-Loan Agents to pay into the Treasury the 4@5 ℘ cent. Certificates of Deposit as so much Legal Tender, in payment of the subscriptions to the Loan, *waiving the ten days notice* required by the Government on the face of these Certificates. The rule applies as well to the Certificates held by the Associated Banks of New-York as to others held by other City corporations, such as Insurance Companies, Savings' Banks, &c., and by the Country Banks and Bankers, whose orders for the Popular Loan are just now unusually heavy. The effect is already felt at Bank. The minimum of Legal Tender paper held by the Banks of this City has been reached, and it is probable that the maximum held in the Treasury Office has also been attained. We are advised that the instructions by telegraph from the Secretary of the Treasury to-day are to the purport of accommodating the Money Market in every way practicable to the easy conversion of balances at Bank and with the Treasury into the Popular Loan on the eve of the 1st of November, when most of the takers of the Loan desire to have their coupons run even from this date. The Treasury holds on deposit about ninety-six millions of dollars, of which about three-fourths are running on 5 ℘ cent. interest, and the remainder on 4 ℘ cent. interest. The tenor of all the certificates is that 10 days' notice be given by either party before reimbursement. But, as remarked above, this notice is now waived by the Secretary wherever the Loan Agents or the Assistant Treasurer find it more convenient to the applicants for the Loan or to the City Banks upon whom their checks are made to employ these certificates in place of the Legal Tender notes in which they would be payable after ten days' notice. There is no wish on the part of the Secretary, and no public necessity for the accumulation of the Notes themselves in advance of the wants of the Government. And the remark equally applies to the balances in the Associated Banks due on the late negotiation of $35,000,000 Interest-bearing 5 ℘ cent. Notes, amounting to $15,250,000.

Although the Treasury Office made a gain yesterday of $1,410,000 in its New-York balance, we learn that the Legal Tender held in Bank this morning was within $70,000 the same as yesterday. The receipts from the country by express are now rather ahead of the amount daily going into the interior—reversing the order earlier in the week and at the close of last week.

The receipts into the Treasury to-day for the Popular Loan were on subscriptions

Direct at Treasury	$951,200
Through Loan Agents	1,198,700
Total	$2,149,900

The disbursements of the office were $833,000 in excess of all receipts.

The sales of the Popular Bonds on hand and the new orders sent forward by Messrs. FISK & HATCH, Sub-Agents, to-day amount to $1,762,000, and by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., $860,000.

The price of Gold has been rather weaker than last night all through the day, closing 145¾ ℘ cent. Exchange on London 160½@161½ ℘ cent.

The Railways were lower at the early Board than last night, by ½@1 ℘ cent. on New-York Central and Erie; 2 ℘ cent on Hudson, and 1@1½ ℘ cent on Reading and most of the Western Roads. The heaviest cash sales were on New-York Central, though a good deal was done, under the apprehension of increased stringency in Money in other descriptions. The market turned after 2 o'clock, and later in the day the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin	146⅝	145¾	Harlem Pref.	115	120
U.S. 6s, 1881	110⅜	110½	Mich. Central	127	127
N. Y. Central	137¼	136½	Mich. Southern	86⅞	87¼
Erie	109	109	Mich. Guarant'd	152½	150½
Erie Preferred	104½	105	Illinois Cen	126	125
Hudson	131	133½	Pittsburgh	112½	111¾
Pacific Mail	232	232	Fort Wayne	88⅞	88½
Harlem	110	111½	Rock Island	110½	110½
Canton	34½	33½	Galena	113½	113
Treas. Cer. new	99½	99½	Reading	126	125¾
Toledo	118⅞	118½	Quicksilver	64	64
Northwest	45½	46	Chicago and A	83	82

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Am. Exchange	108
Union	115	Bank of N. America	107
America	125	Hanover	101
National	106	Irving	98
Merchants' Exchange	99	Continental	98
Commerce	107	St. Nicholas	100
Mech. B'k'g Ass'n	[illegible]	Imp. and Traders'	108½
Broadway	165	Park	131
Ocean	95		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s	110	Chic. & N. W. firsts	92
N. Y. Cen 6s, Real Est	103	Chic. & N. W. 2ds	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	103	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	98
N. Y. Cen 7s '76	115	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102
Erie R. seconds, '79	112	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	95
Erie thirds, '83	111½	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	76
Erie fourths, '80	108	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	[illegible]
Erie fifths, '88	110	Gal. & Chic. Extd	110
Buff. N.Y. & E. firsts '77	108	Gal. & Chic. 2d Mo.	113
Hud. R. firsts, '69	112	Chi. & R. I. firsts	112
Hud. R. seconds, s. f. '85	119	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	113
Hud. R. thirds, '75	134	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	108
Har. firsts, '69 & '73	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	88½
Mich. C. Cent 1sts, '82	120½	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	110
Michigan S. seconds	106½	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds con.	103
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	113	Clev. & Pitts fourths	86½
Ill. Central	115	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	65
Al. & T. H. firsts	102	Chic. & Alton firsts	113
Al. & T. H. 2d pref	93	Chi. & Alton Income	90
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Inc.	68		
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	101		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Total Receipts, $3,543,111 59, including for Customs, $143,000; payments, $4,118,237 75; balance, $33,455,795 62.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., will hold their regular auction sale of Stocks to-morrow, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Road earned in

Third week of Oct. 1863	$9,321
Against same week 1862	6,6-5

The following report has been made to the Stock Exchange by the Standing Committee on the Securities to be dealt in, in reference to the Bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Company:

"The Atlantic and Great Western Railway—a line of broad guage, single track, partly completed, from Salamanca on the Erie line to Dayton in Ohio, soon expected to be finished, and by means of junctions with and leases of other lines, to complete a broad guage between New-York and Cleveland, and New-York, Cincinnati and St. Louis—is a separate corporation in each of the three States of New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, but united as one Company in interest by mutual contracts. The New-York and Pennsylvania divisions are complete, and have been built almost exclusively by negotiation of Bonds and Stock in Europe; the Ohio division is in progress, and though the funds have been mainly furnished in Europe, a portion of the 1st Mortgage Bonds has been negotiated in New-York, and application is made to place the Bonds of the Ohio Company upon the regular list. The interlacing of the interests of the Ohio Company with those of New-York and Pennsylvania, makes it necessary to submit the statements herewith as to each of them, obtained from official sources. It is recommended that the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway of Ohio be regularly called; the Bonds of $1,000 and $500 to constitute regular delivery. The Bonds of $100 may be specially called free."

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway for the week ending October 25, 1863:

	1863.	1862.
Freight	$43,309 53	$32,1[illegible] 77
Passengers	7,14[illegible] 77	6,348 34
Mails and Rents	1,083 50	1,083 53
Total	$51,437 80	$39,612 11
Total for 3 weeks	$142,059 94	103,018 02

The import entries of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York for the week ending October 29, were: $2,337,081 against $1,183,005 same week last year, and $621,642 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	2,919	$1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mf. of Cotton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mf. of Silk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mf. of Flax	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,183
Total	3,913	$2,018,990	163	$318,091	1,088	$422,361
		318,091				2,078,990
Total entered		$2,337,081	Total marketed			$2,301,351

The semi-annual dividend of the Westchester County Bank is 3½ ℘ cent., payable on and after Nov. 2.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 30, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 14 bbls. Ashes, 9,337 bbls. Flour, 70,284 bushels Wheat, 2,373 bushels Barley, 81,017 bushels Oats, 1,138 pkgs. Provisions, and 111 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue very quiet, at former prices. Pots at $8@$8 12½; and Pearls at $9 25 ℘ 100 ℔s. Sales 25 bbls.

CANDLES—Are salable and very firm.

COFFEE—Has been in limited request at steady rates; Java, at 39c.@40c.; Ceylon, 34c.@35c.; Rio, 31c.@34c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 33½c.@35c.; St. Domingo, 28c.@29c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Is quiet and depressed, at 87c.@88c. for Middlings, ℘ ℔. Sales, 600 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in good demand and prices favor sellers. Sales, since our last, 18,300 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$5 90; poor to choice old and new extra State at $6 20@$6 70, chiefly at $6 25@$6 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 20@$7 40 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$5 60	@$5 90
Extra State	6 20	@ 6 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 20	@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brds	7 20	@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 45	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 75	@ 9 00
Poor to very choice Extra Missouri	7 35	@11 50

Southern Flour continues in fair request at rising prices. Sales, since our last, 1,800 bbls., at $7@$7 60 for poor to good superfine; $7 65@$10 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, the latter rate for very choice family extras, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving, at firmer rates. Sales 800 bbls. Extra at $6 20@$8 63 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at $5 70@$6 40 for superfine ℘ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is inquired for, at $4 90@$5 for Jersey, $5 40 for Marsh's Caloric, [illegible] for Fairfax, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in moderate demand at $3@$3 31 ℘ 100 ℔s.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in fair demand and quoted firm.

FRUIT—The demand has been fair for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 50, and Bunch do. at $4 25 ℘ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, and prices have been depressed, to-day. Sales since our last, 126,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 72; Amber Western at $1 47@$1 52, the latter an extreme rate; Red Western, at $1 34@$1 36 for poor old to choice new; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 36@$1 39; Milwaukee Club at $1 32@$1 37; Chicago Spring at $1 31@$1 35; Old No. 2 do. $1 13; Red State $1 35 ℘ bush. Corn has been in fair demand, and prices have again advanced slightly. Sales of 102,000 bushels, part to arrive and from store, at $1 07½@$1 08 for sound mixed Western in store; $1 06@$1 06½ for do. afloat and delivered; $1 05@$1 07 for unsound do.; $1 09@$1 10 for Yellow Western and White do.; and $1 13 for choice round Yellow ℘ bushel. Rye continues in request, at $1 17@$1 20, according to quality ℘ bushel. Oats are active and buoyant. We now quote Canada at 82c.@84c.; Western at 82c.@84c.; State at 83c.@85c. ℘ bushel. Sales 180,000 bushels. Barley is in demand, at $1 32@$1 50 ℘ bushel. Sales 6,000 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ℘ bushel. Sales 3,700 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale is active and firm at $1@$1 20 ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in fair request at 20c.@28c. for New, and 18c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ℘ ℔.

HIDES—Have been lightly dealt in, and prices have been less buoyant.

LATHS—Are in fair request at previous quotations.

LEATHER—The demand has been moderate for all kinds; prices have not varied materially.

LIME—Is in fair request at full prices.

METALS—Have been generally inactive since our last; prices have been somewhat unsettled, closing, in most instances, in favor of buyers, though, in view of the reduced stocks, holders are not disposed to make any important concessions.

MOLASSES—The principal inquiry has been for New-Orleans at from 50c.@60c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—Are in moderate request, including Crude Whale at $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 65; Linseed at $1 40@$1 41; Crude Petroleum at 30c.@31c.; Refined do. at 46c.@48c., in bond, and 57c.@58c., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in lively demand, at rising prices. Sales since our last, 8,500 bbls., in lots, at $16 75@$17 for New Mess; $15 50@$15 75 for Old Mess, and $11 75@$12 25 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 9c.@9½c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6½c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is salable and buoyant, at 7½c.@10c., according to quality, ℘ ℔. Sales, 650 boxes. Lard is unaltered; sales, 2,600 tcs. and bbls., part for future delivery, at 11¼c.@11⅞c. ℘ ℔. Beef is in request at former rates. Sales, 200 bbls., at $13 50@$14 75 for Extra Mess, and $11@$13 50 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 50 ℘ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. Butter is inquired for at 20c.@24c. for poor to choice Western, and 23c.@28c. for common to prime State, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues in request, at 12c.@16c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Has been in limited demand at former rates. Sales 170 bags East India at $7 25@$7 50 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Is in good request, and held firmer.

SEEDS—Are quiet at unchanged prices.

SPICES—Have been moderately inquired for at previous figures.

SUGARS—Have been somewhat depressed to-day. Sales 850 bbls., including New-Orleans at 13c.@13½c.; Porto Rico, at 12¼c., and Cuba at 11¼c.@12¼c., and 170 boxes Havana part at 13c.@14c. Refined are salable and firm, ranging at from 13½c.@16½c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—Have been more sought after and are very firm. Sales since our last 2,000 half chests Green, and 7,000 pkgs. Black, chiefly Oolongs.

TALLOW—Sales 162,000 ℔s. at 12c.@12¼c., and Butchers' Association at 12⅜c. and 180 pkgs. Grease at 10½c.@10¾c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 500 bbls. at 60½c.@61½c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements were confined to 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. ℘ bbl.; 1,000 pkgs. Provisions, at 12s. 6d.@22s. ℘ ton. For London, 2,000 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, by steamer, at 50s. ℘ ton.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 30—1 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT less firm, with fair demand; sales 60,000 bushels at $1 21½ for No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 25 for Green Bay and Red Winter Illinois, $1 20 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 31 for Amber Michigan. CORN quiet at 93c. OATS in fair demand; sales 30,000 bushels on private terms. BARLEY—20,000 bushels sold on private terms. WHISKY quiet at 78c. Canal Freights firm at 16c. on Corn, 18c. on Wheat to New-York. Imports—5,000 bbls. Flour, 130,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn. Exports—5,000 bbls. Flour, 152,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 76,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 30.

FLOUR firm and scarce; sales 2,500 bbls. Ohio and Howard-street Extra at $7 25. WHEAT active; Kentucky White at $1 95@$2. Red dull. CORN quiet and declined 1c. OATS heavy; Pennsylvania at 80c.@82c.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam transport Illinois, from Aspinwall—T. Nickerson, W. Fellick, W. H. C. Nash, W. J. McLain, J. Thompson, W. F. Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. J. Budger, Capt. Millston and wife, Mrs. [illegible] Simonds, Mrs. M. G. Gove, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Evans and child, H. McRoden, J. S. Hayden, [illegible] [illegible] Turpin, H. B. Little, George Work, [illegible] Field, W. Eichenhofer, F. L. Barnes, C. Harrison, [illegible] Kirwin, M. Strader, H. H. Strader, J. Parker, [illegible] Capt. Stanley, E. E. Walker, Mrs. L. H. Bootsby, Mrs. D. H. Dickinson, F. Thompson, [illegible] Smith, F. Freeman, [illegible] [illegible] Courne and family, Mrs. M. Cooke, Martin Cooke, [illegible] Sheldon, Thomas Gordon, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and 613 steerage passengers.

Oct. 31.—In steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool—Mrs. W. H. Smith, Master W. Smith, [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] Hamlet, Wm. Allen, S. Weeks, [illegible] Jordan, Rev. Joseph Hartwell, E. Stewart, [illegible] H. H. Burgess, J. Culverhouse, Mrs. A. [illegible] Berry, Mrs. Shannon, Dr. Atwood, A. Dunstall, Mr. Jourdan.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—J. des Escards, (French Consul,) lady and two children, Miss Martinez, Mrs. P. Levy, four children and two servants, Manuel Porter, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] lady and two children, Mrs. L. P. de Serrano and daughter, Dr. O'Donnell and son, Mrs. S. Mathews.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 28	Sun sets	4 59	Moon rises	8 55

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	10 33	Gov. Island	11 22	Hell Gate	12 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Oct. 30.

Cleared.

Steamships Melville, Ellis, Havana, Whitney & Hathaway; City of New-York, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool; America, Morton, Panama and San Francisco.

Steamers J. B. Thompson, McKaig, Baltimore; Jas. S. Green, [illegible], Alexandria.

Ships A. Bininger, (Pruss.,) Hashogan, Havre, C. Luling & Co.; Victory, Beardsley, Liverpool; Village Belle, (Br.,) James, Londonderry.

Barks Alice Thompson, (Br.,) Neve, Cork, Holmboe & Balchen; Norden, (Swed.,) Andersen, Marseilles, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Tobant, (Pruss.,) [illegible], London, Wm. Salem & Co.; [illegible] (Br.,) Wilkins, Buenos Ayres, Dallett & Bliss; [illegible] Taylor, Liverpool; [illegible] (Norw.,) [illegible], Havana.

Brigs Sabella, Reily, Key West; Eider, (Br.,) Hopkins, Halifax, Brett, Son & Co.; Anna Margaretha, (Swed.,) [illegible], Antwerp; Alice Maude, (Br.,) Edgett, Sagua, C. F. Eaton; (Br.,) Curry, Barcelona; Annie Collins, St. John, N. B.

Schooners Annie M., Lassen, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Bernice, Sumner, Eastport, Jed Frye & Co.; Village Belle, Welch, Norfolk, Va.; James E. Dey, Baxter, Philadelphia; Empress, Outhouse, Sackville, N. B.; Buena Vista, Phillips, Alexandria.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Tibbitts, Liverpool 17th inst., and Queenstown 18th, at 2 P. M., with 34 cabin and 322 steerage passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, from Havana 24th inst., at 4 P. M., via Delaware Breakwater 28th inst., at noon, put in for coal, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Had heavy northeasterly gales the entire passage.

U. S. Mail steamship Illinois, R. S. Babcock commanding, from Aspinwall 21st inst., at 1 P. M., with mails and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

Steamer Baltimore, Lewis, Washington 52 hours to J. Hand.

Steam transport Louisa Moore, ——, Newbern, N. C., to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Ship Columbia, Stowell, Liverpool 4th inst., with mdse. and 325 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Jenny Lind, Lenneken, Port Royal 15 ds., in ballast to J. E. Eaton. Has been 12 days north of Hatteras and 7 days north of Barnegat, with heavy gales from N. N. E. and N. N. W.

Ship America, (Br., of Liverpool,) Mortimer, Liverpool Sept. 25, with mdse. and 172 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew.

Ship Lucy Thompson, Crocker, Liverpool Sept. 29, with mdse. and 261 passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew.

Ship Johanne and Wilhelmine, (Brem.,) Thiesman, Bremen 43 ds., with mdse. and 250 passengers to Garrels & Meyer.

Ship Oder, (Hamb.,) Writzen, Hamburg 37 ds., with mdse. and 386 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Bark Dione, (of London,) Stephens, Algoa Bay 75 ds., passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 1, with wool and skins to George F. Bulley. 1st inst., lat. 7 38, lon. 38 52, felt the shock of an earthquake.

Bark Frans, (Russ.,) Heligain, Stockholm 84 ds., with iron and 8 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had some heavy weather.

Brig Blue Nose, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Journeay, Rouen, France, 48 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Had heavy westerly weather the passage. 29th inst., five miles south of Montauk, passed a sloop on her beam ends; she was about 100 tons burden, bottom painted green.

Brig Harriet Hallock, Wheeler, Port Royal 13 ds., in ballast to J. D. Baker & Co. For the last eight days has had heavy easterly weather.

Brig Talbot (of London,) Putt, Bahia 39 ds., in ballast to Howland & Aspinwall. Has been 7 days on the coast with strong gales from the N. N. E.

Brig Berthea, (Hamb.,) Kohn, Shulz, Rio Janeiro 38 ds., with coffee to order.

Schr. Louis Walsh, Eaton, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Yorktown, Nickerson, Glace Bay, C. B., 6 ds., with coal to C. A. S. Howard.

Schr. Samuel Nash, Thompson, Wickford for Elizabethport.

Schr. Red Rover, West, Belfast 5 ds., with laths to J. Stanwood.

Schr. Pavilion, Sprague, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Brig Hudson, Griffin, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Hero, Carter, Stonington, in ballast.

Schr. Sarah McDonald, Kelly, New Bedford, with oil.

Schr. James Steel, Jones, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Hanibal, Wentworth, Hyannis, in ballast.

Schr. Flyaway, Davis, Sag Harbor for Philadelphia.

Schr. Susan and Mary, Hall, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Eagle, Hall, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Delaware, Crocket, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Success, Williams, Norwich for Rondout.

Schr. Counsellor, Whitmore, Providence.

Schr. Juliet, Wiley, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. New-York, Randall, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, E., with dense fog.

Sailed.

Steamships Moonlight and Cumbria.

Ships Majestic, D. H. Watjen, Republick.

Barks Winthrop, Emma.

Brigs Lizzie, Naiad, Osprey.

Schooners Condor, Pelligrina, D. Davidson, Anchita, and others.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. schr. Indus, (late Keller,) hence 27th inst., for Nassau, N. P., returned in consequence of the death of the master, who was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 28th inst.

The Br. bark Palestine, of Sunderland, Pottinger, hence for Queenstown 17th inst., when in lat. 39 32, lon. 61 53, had a gale from northeast; sprung a leak, and finding 3½ feet of water in the well and the pumps choked, returned to port to repair.

The bark Atlantic, (of London,) from Newcastle, is consigned to McAndrew & Wann, not as before reported.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 30—Arr. Br. bark Imaum, from Inagua on the 8th inst.

Spoken, &c.

China—R. M. steamship, hence 17th inst., off Arms-head.

Anglia—steamship, hence 15th inst., at 4 P. M., off Old Head of Kinsale.

City of London—steamship, bound E., 23d at 10 P. M., lat. 50 12, lon. 26 51.

Canada—R. M. steamship, bound W., 24th inst., at 3½ P. M., lat. 48 28, lon. 41 21.

Essex—Br. ship, for Melbourne, Sept. 24, lat. 0 14 S., lon. 23 W.

Sarah Maria—schr., hence, 16th inst., lat. 28 14, lon. 63 30.

Marco Paulo—schr., bound S., 16th inst.

Joseph Hensley—brig, of and for Galway, from St. John, N. B., 19th inst., lat. 43 31, lon. 59.

Keystone State—gunboat, 27th inst., midnight.

Foreign Ports.

At Bahia Sept. 20, ships Geo. Shepley, of Bath, ballasting, unc.; Washington, disch. coal; bark Amy, for Boston, ldg.

Arr. at Aspinwall 20th inst., bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, from New-York.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Hammonia	Oct. 31	New-York	Southampton.
City of New-York	Oct. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernian	Oct. 31	Quebec	Liverpool.
Germania	Nov. 1	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernia	Nov. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Caroline	Nov. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Nov. 7	New-York	Bremen.
Etna	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Nov. 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Nov. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Nov. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Nov. 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Nov. 28	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Damascus	Oct. 15	Liverpool	Quebec.
City of Cork	Oct. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Oct. 17	Liverpool	Boston.
Hecla	Oct. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Oct. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Edinburgh	Oct. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Oct. 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
China	Oct. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Adriatic	Oct. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Oct. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Quebec.
Saxonia	Oct. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Oct. 31	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Nov. 3	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	Nov. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Nov. 14	Liverpool	Boston.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	Nov. 21	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans.

Morning Star	Oct. 31	New-York	New-Orleans.
Ferit	Oct. 31	New-York	New-Orleans.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Roanoke	Oct. 31	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Nov. 7	New-York	Havana via Nassau.
Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana via Nassau.

For California.

Illinois	Nov. 13	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent by the *City of New-York* close in this City on Saturday, at 10.30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States by the *Hammonia* close in this City on Saturday, at 10.30 A. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails for Havana and New-Orleans by the *Morning Star* close on Saturday, at 2½ P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M., 1.30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at	5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 2½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1.30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY!!
MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, (near Grand,)
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of New Fall Styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.

CALL EARLY IF YOU WANT CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TIBBALS' SPRING ROCKING-HORSE DEPOT—Removed to No. 512 Broadway, directly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Also, Children's Carriages, &c.

Send stamp for illustrated circular and price-list.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK; ALSO OTHER INSURANCE STOCKS, For sale by D. M. SEAMAN, Auct'r, (Late with A. H. Muller.) No. 11 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE NORWICH ARMS COMPANY—NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 28, 1863.—The second quarterly dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared to the holders of Stock of this Company, Oct. 28, 1863, payable Nov. 2, free of Government Tax. The Boston Stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of Messrs. R. P. Bancroft & Co., No. 28 State-st., Boston, and the New-York Stockholders at the office of Messrs. C. D. Ashley & Co., No. 52 Exchange-place. Connecticut Stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of the Company in Norwich, Conn.
WM. H. TINGLEY, Sec'y and Treas.

$25 REWARD—FOR THE ARREST OF HUGH [illegible], Has been in the rebel army. He is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, round features, blue eyes, and long dark hair; about 35 years old, and stands straight. The above reward will be paid to any one who will bring him to the town of Hunter, Greene County, N. Y., by PATRICK HUNTER.

PELHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES FOR SALE—In boxes, barrels and half-barrels, for presents in Europe. Will keep nine months abroad. Apply to M. A. J. LYNCH, corner of Jay and Washington sts.

TO WIDOWS, &c.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to engage some such person, or a family without children, to take charge of his household. Such as can contribute to as well as appreciate a social home, may address a letter, with full particulars, to J. H. TOBITT, No. 1 Franklin-square.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IK MARVEL'S NEW WORK.
(*No part of this work has appeared in the Atlantic Monthly.*)
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
By C. SCRIBNER,
No. 124 Grand-st., New-York,
MY FARM OF EDGEWOOD.
A COUNTRY BOOK.
By the Author of "Reveries of a Bachelor," &c.

Printed on laid tinted paper and bound in English cloth, $1 50; beveled boards and burnished edges, $1 75; in half calf, $2 75; in Turkey morocco, $3 75.

The work has grown out of the author's farm experiences, but yet is not a literal transcript of those experiences. It embodies very much what the author would have said in way of advices, encouragement and warning to any good friend who thought of making trial of country life. There are tempting dishes of fruits and sweet homely nosegays scattered up and down its pages; but there are also stories of annoyance—of chaffering bargainers, of pestilent depredators, of stupid teamsters, and of insoluble salts.

The author says in his closing chapter:

"I think that I have not withheld from view the awkwardness and embarrassments which beset a country life in New-England, nor overstated its possible attractions. I have sought, at any rate, to give a truthful picture, and to suffuse it all—so far as I might—with a country atmosphere; so that a man might read, as if the trees were shaking their leaves over his head, the corn rustling through all its ranks within hearing, and the flowers blooming at his elbow."

Also just ready, by the same Author,
in neat pocket editions, on tinted paper, and bound in vellum cloth, $1 25 each; full gilt, $2; in Turkey morocco, $3 each—
I. REVERIES OF A BACHELOR.
II. DREAM LIFE.

These books have now for twelve years retained popular favor. Three or four different editions have appeared in England, and as many more in France and in Germany.

The aggregate issue of the first, in the English form, has not been less than

100,000 copies;

and in French and German from thirty to forty thousand.

The publisher therefore feels warranted in giving a new dress to these old favorites.

Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

For sale by all booksellers.

"Mr. Merivale is one of the Second Great Triumvirate of English Historians."—*North American Review.*

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
HISTORY
OF THE
ROMANS UNDER THE EMPIRE,
BY
CHARLES MERIVALE, B. D.,
Late Fellow of St. John's College.
Vol. I. Handsomely printed on tinted paper. $2.
To be completed in Seven Volumes.
CONTENTS.

Vols. I. and II. comprising the History to the Fall of Julius Cæsar.

Vol. III. to the Establishment of the Monarchy by Augustus.

Vols. IV. and V. from Augustus to Claudius, B. C. 27 to A. D. 54.

Vol. VI. from the Reign of Nero, A. D. 54, to the Fall of Jerusalem, A. D. 70.

Vol. VII. from the Destruction of Jerusalem, A. D. 70, to the Death of M. Aurelius.

This valuable work terminates at the point where the narrative of Gibbon commences, and is therefore indispensable in every library.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

We regard it as highly creditable to modern scholarship to have produced in one generation two such works as Mr. Finlay's and Mr. Merivale's, which are not only exempt from the defects we have noted, but may even be read with as much gratification as any narrative of modern events.

From the Athenæum.

Of Mr. Merivale's merits as a historian we have expressed generally our opinion. The student will find in the present volume the scholarship, power and impartiality which characterized the previous volumes. * * * Mr. Merivale has appreciated the depth of the Flavian reaction, and he has done justice to the memory of those Emperors who, under its influence, made a last effort to check Rome's downward course.

From the London Spectator.

The ability with which Mr. Merivale's history has been written—his great research, his freedom from partisanship, his vigorous narrative, his genial sense of character—are likely for a good while to keep English competitors out of the field which he has traversed.

From the North American Review.

He is manifestly not a mere scholar, or rather, he is not exclusively a book-man, but a keen observer of men and society around him; for, while his Romans are neither modernized nor Anglicised, they are actual men, endowed with human passions, affections and infirmities, and not the impassive abstractions which have so long usurped the Roman name in history. * * * This History must always stand as a splendid monument of its learning, his candor and his vigorous grasp of intellect. Though he is in some respects inferior to Macaulay and Grote, he must still be classed with them as one of the second great triumvirate of English Historians.

D. A. & Co. have just published:

A CATECHISM OF THE STEAM-ENGINE, in its various Applications to Mines, Mills, Steam Navigation, Railways and Agriculture, with practical instructions for the Manufacture and Management of Engines of every class. By JOHN BOURNE, C. E. New and Revised Edition. 1 vol. 12mo. Illustrated. Cloth, $2.

APPLETON'S UNITED STATES POSTAL GUIDE—Containing the Chief Regulations of the Post-office, and a Complete List of Post-offices throughout the United States. Price 25 cents.

PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, WITH SOME OF THEIR APPLICATIONS TO SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY. By JOHN STUART MILL. 2 vols. 8vo. Printed on tinted paper. $6.

ALBUM FOR POSTAGE AND OTHER STAMPS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN. 1 vol. 4to. Illustrated with Maps and printed in Colors. Cloth, $2 50; French morocco, $4; Turkey morocco, $6.

THE NEW CLASS-BOOK OF CHEMISTRY. By EDWARD L. YOUMANS, M. D. 460 pages, 12mo., with 320 illustrations. Price $1 25.

TALMUD; OR, THE NUMERALS OF SCRIPTURE A PROOF OF INSPIRATION. A Free Inquiry. By M. MAHAN, D. D. 1 vol. 12mo. $1.

HEAT CONSIDERED AS A MODE OF MOTION. Being a Course of Twelve Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. By JOHN TYNDALL, F. R. S. 1 thick vol. 12mo., 101 illustrations. $2.

A SUPPLEMENT TO URE'S DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND MINES. Containing a clear exposition of their Principles and Practice. Edited by ROBERT HUNT, F. R. S., F. S. S. 1 very large 8vo. vol., 1,096 pp., illustrated with 700 engravings. Cloth, $5; sheep binding, $6.

WAR PICTURES FROM THE SOUTH. By B. ESTVAN, Colonel of Cavalry in the Confederate Army. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.

WHAT TO EAT AND HOW TO COOK IT. Containing 1,000 Receipts. By JOHN COOKE BLOT. 1 vol. 12mo. $1.

THE NATURAL LAWS OF HUSBANDRY. By JUSTUS VON LIEBIG. Edited by JOHN BLYTH. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 50.

TWO PICTURES; OR, WHAT WE THINK OF OURSELVES, AND WHAT THE WORLD THINKS OF US. By MARIA J. MCINTOSH. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.

Either of the above sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
TO SAVE TIME
SELECT YOUR ROUTE OF TRAVEL FROM
THE
MAPS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS
REPRESENTED IN
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.
THE NOVEMBER NUMBER CONTAINS:

I.—Nearly One Hundred Railway Maps, representing the principal Railways of the country, together with the principal routes from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Montreal, Portland, &c., &c., &c.

II.—Important Instructions to Railway Travelers in reference to Time Tables, Time and Distance Indicators, Rules for Railway Travelers, &c., &c.

III.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS:—The Extent of the Territory of the United States; The Heating of Railway Cars; The Car Trade of the Northwest; St. Louis and St. Paul; Street Railways and their Results; Boston and the Northwestern Trade; Subterranean Railway in London; Illinois Central Railway; St. Paul and Winona Railway; Michigan Central Railway; Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway; Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railway Company; Railway Speculation; Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railway; Vermont Central Railway; Chicago and Milwaukee Railway; Chicago and Rock Island and Mississippi and Missouri Railways; Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Line; Central Railway of New-Jersey; Philadelphia and Erie Railway; Housatonic Railway; New-York Central Railway; Northern Railway of Canada; Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railway; New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia Railways, and International Steamship Line; Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway.

IV.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL: The Soldier's Dream of Home; Extracts from another New Novel; Artemus Ward on Forts; Yankee Shrewdness; A Highland Echo; Quick on the Trigger; A Worried Tradesman; Pat's Idea of Divinity; A New Use for Carpets; Just Fit for a Lawyer; The Freedom Struck by a Spiritual Comforter; Wanted—to Tell the Truth; No Place like Home; An Irish Bull at Bull Run; How Long Pat Wore his Shirt; A Polite Man.

V.—OVER THREE HUNDRED TIME TABLES, representing the Departure and Arrival of Trains throughout the United States and the Canadas, the principal Railways of which are delineated by Maps.

VI.—TIME AND DISTANCE INDICATORS, representing by Dials the distance to and from the principal Cities throughout the United States, together with the difference in time.

APPLETON'S OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE can be obtained at all the principal News and Periodical Agencies and Bookstores, and from the Boys who sell books, periodicals, &c., upon the principal Railways throughout the United States and the Canadas.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. WOOD'S NEW BOOK.
THE
LOST BANK NOTE;
AND
MARTYN WARE'S TEMPTATION.
BY
Mrs. HENRY WOOD.
PRICE 50 CENTS A COPY.

MRS. WOOD'S OTHER BOOKS.

THE SHADOW OF ASHLYDYAT. Two vols., octavo, paper cover. Price $1; or in one vol., cloth, for $1 25.

SQUIRE TREVLYN'S HEIR. Two vols., octavo, paper cover. Price $1; or in one vol., cloth, for $1 25.

THE CASTLE'S HEIR. Two vols., octavo, paper cover. Price $1; or in one vol., cloth, for $1 25.

VERNER'S PRIDE. Two vols., octavo, paper cover. Price $1; or in one vol., cloth, $1 25.

We also publish a "Railway Edition" of each of the above, each one complete in one volume, paper cover. Price One Dollar.

THE EARL'S HEIRS. One volume, octavo, paper cover. Price Fifty cents; or one vol., cloth, 75 cents.

THE MYSTERY. One vol., octavo, paper cover. Fifty cents; or bound in one vol., cloth, 75 cents.

A LIFE'S SECRET. One vol., octavo, paper cover. Price Fifty cents; or in one vol., cloth, 75 cents.

THE CHANNINGS. One vol., octavo, paper cover. Price 75 cents; or in one vol., cloth, $1.

THE FOGGY NIGHT AT OFFORD. Price 25 cents.

AURORA FLOYD. One vol., octavo, paper cover. Price 50 cents; or a finer edition, in cloth, for $1.

BETTER FOR WORSE. One volume, octavo, paper cover. Price 50 cents.

MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS' WORKS,
New and Beautiful Editions.

THE REJECTED WIFE. One volume, paper cover. Price $1; or in one volume, cloth, for $1 50.

FASHION AND FAMINE. One volume, paper cover. Price $1; or in one volume, cloth, for $1 50.

MARY DERWENT. One volume, paper cover. Price $1; or in one volume, cloth, for $1 50.

THE HEIRESS. One volume, paper cover. Price $1; or in one volume, cloth, for $1 50.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD. One volume, paper cover. Price $1; or in one volume, cloth, for $1 50.

NEW BOOKS JUST ISSUED.

THE HIGHWAYMAN'S AVENGER; or, THE ESCAPE OF SIXTEEN-STRINGED JACK. Price 25 cts.

SIXTEEN-STRINGED JACK'S FIGHT FOR LIFE; or the Highwayman of Hampstead Heath. Price 25 cents.

SHOULDER-STRAPS. By HENRY MORFORD. The fourth edition of this great book is published this day. It is complete in two large volumes, paper cover, price $1, or bound in one volume, cloth, for $1 50.

We also publish a "Railway Edition" of it, complete in one volume, paper cover. Price $1.

SIGHTS A-FOOT. By WILKIE COLLINS, author of the "Woman in White." Price 50 cents.

THE GOLD SEEKERS. A Tale of California. By GUSTAVE AIMARD. Price 50 cents.

THE TIGER-SLAYER. By GUSTAVE AIMARD. Price 50 cents.

ANNETTE; OR, THE LADY OF THE PEARLS. By ALEXANDER DUMAS. Price 50 cents.

☞ Booksellers, News Agents and all others, will please send on their orders at once, for what they may want of "The Lost Bank Note," or of any of the other works named in the above list.

Copies of any of the above books will be sent to any one free of postage, on remitting the price of the ones wanted to T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, in a letter.

Published and for sale at the Cheapest Publishing and Bookselling Establishment in this country, which is at
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.
To whom all orders must come addressed, and they will receive immediate attention.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

"SUPERIOR TO ADAM BEDE."
BROKEN COLUMNS,
A NOVEL OF GREAT POWER.
1 vol., 12mo. $1 50.

This new novel is just ready. The Essayist, Peter Bayne, pronounces it superior to "Adam Bede."

THE NEW-YORK EXAMINER SAYS OF BROKEN COLUMNS:

"It is a superior story, told in a style the most fascinating and brilliant. It is, moreover, a story of real life, and our author does not fall into the too common error of depicting *real* heroes. He does not choose for the hero of his tale a blood-letting warrior, always in armor and always killing somebody. He takes the commonest characters of our common life, and presents them in such a lifelike and natural manner that one is fairly captivated. Some of the characters are homely, and stand out in all their rough wildness and jaggedness of nature; some are more refined, but all are drawn to the very life, and most skillfully managed. There is in the work such a novelty of incident, truthfulness of character, freshness of plot, forcibleness of style, and high moral aim, as to rank it with the very best novels of the age."

THE SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN SAYS OF BROKEN COLUMNS:

"Its writer is an original thinker in some respects a strong thinker; many subjects are presented with freshness and spirit, and many pages are bright with touches of humor and gleams of sagacity."

PETER CARRADINE.
A Novel by
CAROLINE CHESEBRO'.
1 vol., 12mo. $1 50.

HARPERS' MONTHLY SAYS OF PETER CARRADINE:

"It is one of the best novels ever published in this country."

GAIL HAMILTON SAYS:

"I have made the acquaintance of PETER CARRADINE, and it is a very pleasant one. It is neither high falutin' nor poverty inspired. The characters are well managed. The passage between Oliver Savage and Salina [illegible] are extremely well done and naturally drawn. The little Steamboat and its angels are charming. It is a good book, and it is a good thing that a book that will be so much read is so good."

1 vol. 12mo. Price $1 50.
SHELDON & COMPANY,
Publishers,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

YANKEE NOTIONS,
FOR DECEMBER,
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

The following will be found among its contents: Volunteering vs. Draft—The Fruit Season—Jonathan's Club Ball—Scenes in Saratoga—Scenes in Academy, Fashionable Notions—A Considerate South—How Mr. Stumps Enlisted—The Internal Contract—He Couldn't See it—Sad but True—A Matter for the Cause—Social—Jonathan in All Fashions. Price, $1 25 a year. Single copies 10 cents. Published by

T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
the causes and treatment of dyspepsia, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free at SINCLAIR TOUSEY'S, No. 121 Nassau-st.; the principal News-dealers throughout the country; at E. WARNER'S, No. 11 Carey-st.; or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. STARR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 68 West 19th-st.

PROFESSOR J. HOLMES AGNEW, D. D., will aid in the conduct of the school, and instruct classes in Greek, Latin, Mental and Moral Philosophy.

This school, opening late, offers advantages to those coming late into the City.

REFERENCES—Rev. Drs. Adams, Krebs, Rogers, Prime, Mason, and Rev. J. S. Hastings; Professor S. F. B. Morse, Hon. E. C. Benedict, Edward Tremaine, N. Y.; Gov. Seymour, Chancellor Walworth, Rev. [illegible] Fowler, [illegible] Gifford, U. S. S. C.; Hon. Moses McDonald, Rev. Buckingham, Gen. William Williams, Senator Foster, Washington Hooper, M. D.; Commander Mueller, U. S. N.; Rev. James MacDonald, D. D.; Rev. Wm. R. De Witt, D. D.; Joseph Perkins, Esq.; [illegible] Bristow, Esq.; ex-Gov. Felch; ex-Secretary McClelland; Rev. E. V. Spear.

PROFESSOR AGNEW proposes to form classes of young ladies, graduates or not, who may desire further instruction in the higher branches. A class for the thorough pursuit of English literature has already been formed, and will begin on Monday next. This is independent of the school.

$75 50 DAYS, BOARD, WASHING, Fuel and Tuition in Common English, at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y., for half a year, from Nov. 10 to April 8. Superior advantages for young ladies in French, piano music and oil painting. Recitation rooms, chapel, gymnasium and boarding department under one roof; six married Professors and their families live in the Institution and board with the pupils. For catalogues address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL—On a farm, near Hackensack, N. J., twelve miles from New-York by railroad, from foot Chambers-st. Terms $180 to $210 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

DANCING.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 208 5th-av., near 21st-st. Classes meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS—for ladies at 3 P. M.; misses and masters from 4 to 6 P. M. Also, an evening class for ladies and gentlemen. Private soirees every month exclusively for the pupils, their parents, guardians and friends. N. B.—Hillgrove's New Ballroom Guide and Complete Practical Dancer is now published, elegantly illustrated, and for sale at the Academy. Price, 75 cents.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 161 6th-av.—Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Gentlemen's class MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 8 P. M. Circulars may be had at A. Rankin's, No. 162 6th-av.; or at J. P. Fisher's, No. 157 5th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, HIS wife and daughter; location in the vicinity of Madison-square; the house must be nicely furnished; table plain and substantial; willing to pay $130 a month. Should this attract the attention of some small, private family, who have more room than they require, and would like it occupied pleasantly, address a note to A. B., Box No. 192 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, below 20th-st., where a social and comfortable home can be found. A religious family preferred. Address B. APPY, Box No. 153 Times Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS A BEDROOM and sitting room, on West side of Broadway, between 8th-st. and Union-square, including partial board. Address, stating terms, T. W., Box No. 2,958 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

B. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME PARLOR FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND THREE-PLY CARPETS, CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, THIS DAY, RAIN OR SHINE, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, at the private residence No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of elegant parlor suites, covered in brocatel; marble top tables, etageres, clocks, curtains, rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, hair mattresses, sofa beds, tea tables, mirrors, shades, paintings, rockers, spring-seat chairs, dining chairs, &c.—everything belonging to a first-class house. Sale positive.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT STOCKS AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.; office 5½ Pine-st.:

Shares.	Shares.
25 Sixth-avenue.	13 Ætna Fire Ins. Co.
22 Citizens' Ins. Co.	25 Relief Fire Ins. Co.
100 Brooklyn Ins. Co.	20 Nassau Fire Ins. Co.
34 Commercial Ins. Co.	48 Jefferson Fire Ins. Co.
20 Home Ins. Co.	27 Met'n Gas Light Co.
15 Wash. Marine Ins. Co.	20 East River Ins. Co.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HORSES, CATTLE, WAGONS, FARMING UTENSILS, CORN, POTATOES, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, at the farm of P. M. Pirnie, Esq., Eastchester, 8 horses, 5 cows, 4 heifers, 700 bushels of corn, 1,000 do. of potatoes, hay, wagons, carts, etc. Catalogues at No. 5½ Pine-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, &c.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., near Maiden-lane, a large assortment of household furniture, (removed from a private residence in Brooklyn, for convenience of sale,) consisting of elegant carved rosewood suite in brocatel, black walnut suites in green reps and haircloth, centre and card tables, bookcases, Turkish easy chair, lounges, Brussels and ingrain carpets, floorcloths, mahogany sofas, arm and side chairs, extension tables, buffets, dining-chairs, walnut, oak and enameled bedroom suites, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, paillasses, spring beds, stair-carpets, rods, mats, refrigerator, matting, china, glassware, kitchen furniture, etc.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATRIX' SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON 9TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the lease of those two lots of ground, for the term of 21 years, ending on the 1st day of February, 1888, being 49 feet 4½ inches in width on 9th-av., and 100 feet deep, and situate in the XVIth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northwest corner of 9th-av. and 24th-st., subject to a ground rent of $200 per annum, and also subject to a sub-lease of a portion of the said lots, 49 feet 4½ inches in width on 9th-av., and 57 feet 6 inches in depth, said sub-lease being given by the said Louis Pignolet to William Freborn and John L. Strang for the term of 20 years, ending on the 1st day of February, 1867, at an annual ground rent of $200.

The two brick buildings known as Nos. 261 and 263 West 24th-st. will be sold with the lease, and the purchaser will have an assignment of the interest and rents reserved in the last-mentioned lease.

SUSAN G. PIGNOLET, Administratrix
of Louis Pignolet, deceased.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, real estate at Belleville, N. J., to close a trust, 28 lots situated on Broad, Stephens, Rutgers sts., and Washington-av.; conditions of sale, with maps, on the day of sale. For further particulars, apply to T. B. CODDINGTON, Esq., No. 78 Broad-st., or to the auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st.

CAMELLIA JAPONICAS AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at No. 9 John-st., at 10 A. M. The sale will include upward of 500 specimen plants of the most desirable varieties, selected from the extensive collection of Mr. Andrew Dryburgh, Philadelphia. Catalogues ready on Monday.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
Carrying the regular United States Mail,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after Friday.

For passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO. No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 o'clock precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed, on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamer META, Capt. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Saturday, Oct. 31,	11 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 30,	9 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 3,	2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 2,	1 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 5,	2½ P. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 4,	2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 7,	2½ P. M.	Friday, Nov. 6,	2½ P. M.
Monday, Nov. 9,	2½ P. M.	Monday, Nov. 9,	6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 10,	2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 10,	7 A. M.
Wednes'y, Nov. 11,	3 P. M.	Wednes'y, Nov. 11,	7 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 12,	3 P. M.	Thursday, Nov. 12,	7½ A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 14,	10½ A. M.	Friday, Nov. 13,	8 A. M.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTFORD, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—COUNTRY STORE, FIXTURES and wagon round for sale, at a low figure, the proprietor going into government service; the stand is a good one and trade for cash, or its equivalent; the stock is sold out. Any person with only $500 capital could do business enough to more than double the money in a year, and a greater in proportion to capital. A farm and dwelling attached will be rented on accommodating terms, located on Long Island. Inquire of J. E. BRUSH, No. 4 Chatham-square, New-York.

FOR SALE FOR CASH—IN BROOKLYN—The stock and fixtures of a retail tea store, situated in a rapidly increasing neighborhood, and recently fitted with a French plate glass show window. A rare chance for a person having $1,800 to invest in a safe, lucrative, and exclusively cash business. No charge for the good will. Sale peremptory, as the advertiser is going into the wholesale business. Address TEA EXCHANGE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO BOOKSELLERS, PRINTERS AND OTHERS.—For sale, cheap, one large cutting-machine, two paging-machines, and one standing-press, all in good order. ROBERT H. ELLIS, Assignee, No. 145 Fulton-st., New-York.

IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—With steam engine, &c., all in first-rate order and ready for immediate occupancy, situated near the City. Apply to A. B. WOOD, No. 57 Maiden-lane.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

Prof. KONRAD TREUER, Pianist and Composer, from Frankfort, Germany, respectfully announces that he is prepared to impart instruction to those desirous of a strictly scientific, systematic and artistic course of training. Prof. T. will instruct after his "new system of Piano playing," founded entirely and for the first time upon "physiological principles."

This system, which has been introduced with great success in most prominent institutions in Europe as well as in this country, has received the highest approbation and testimonials from the first musical artists, who pronounced it a most practical and important exposition in the art of piano playing. Most natural and easy in its application, it affords the most facilitating advantages to a correct, thorough and brilliant execution, as it also dispenses at once with all unnecessary, long and weary study.

Prof. TREUER will instruct pupils at their own residence or at his rooms. Address care Firth, Son & Co., No. 563 Broadway, New-York City.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE for sale at a sacrifice; all modern improvements; overstrung bass; fancy iron frame, and fully guaranteed; cost $650, for $300, including stool and cover. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

80,000 MELODEONS—MADE BY GEO. A. Prince & Co., and now in use; prices $55, $65 to $350. New scale Pianos, with iron frame, overstrings, full round corners, $225. Second-hand Pianos, $140. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE NATION'S PRAYER," a song or chorus for Thanksgiving Day. Words by Wm. H. Burleigh; music by Wm. Henry Burr. Price 5 cents, single; 50 cents per dozen; $3 per 100. Mailed at the retail price. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN, WELL SITUATED SOCIALLY and pecuniarily, desires a matrimonial correspondence with a lady similarly situated. This notice is sincere, and is worthy the consideration of any lady. Address MARCELLUS, Station C.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH IN Warren-st., between Court and Smith sts. Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, Nov. 1, by Rev. P. L. NEWMAN, pastor of the 4th-st. Church, New-York; in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock by Rev. Dr. PORTER, of the Methodist Book Room; in the EVENING at 7 o'clock by Rev. Dr. KENNEDAY, presiding Elder of Long Island District. Brethren one and all, come and help us.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 6½ o'clock in the evening. Tuesday Evening Lecture at 7½ o'clock; Friday Evening Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

AID TO THE FREEDMEN AND THE BRAVE COLORED SOLDIERS.—There will be a meeting held for the above object at the Church of the Puritans, (Pastor Rev. Dr. Cheever,) Broadway, opposite Union-square, on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 1. Those talented and deservedly popular speakers, Prof. RAYMOND, of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, and THEODORE TILTON, Esq., will address the meeting.

THE REPRESENTATIVE SINS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE SAINTS OF THE BIBLE.—Sixth discourse of this series—*Samson*—will be delivered at the Brooklyn Tabernacle by the Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Communion Services in the morning at 10½. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Monthly Missionary Meeting at 2½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Elder RUFUS WENDELL. The afternoon discourse will be in review of Prof. MATTISON's sermon of last Sabbath on—*The Time, Order and Manner of the Resurrection*. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—THE Pastor, Rev. J. A. ROCHE, will preach in this Church on SABBATH MORNING, Nov. 1, and Dr. and Mrs. PALMER, recently returned from England, will conduct the services in the afternoon and evening. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 in the evening.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Important lectures by different clergymen on the *Relations of Universalism to the Most Prominent Features of the Times*. The first of the series will be given on SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU, on *The Relations of Universalism to the Materialism of the Age*.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION of the New Dispensation every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., at Hall No. 954 Broadway, corner 23d-st. Morning: *Inspirational and Trance Speaking*. Afternoon: *Human Perfectibility*; Dr. NEWBERRY. Evening: *Trance Speaking*; Mrs. FRENCH. Collections taken up.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS USUAL in his Church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Evening discourse, by request, before the Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association of the City, upon *The Relative Claims of our Physical and Spiritual Nature*. A cordial welcome to all strangers.

AN INTERESTING REVIVAL IS IN PROgress at the Wesleyan Methodist Mission Room, corner 48th-st., and 9th-av., Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Love feast at 3 P. M. Preaching each evening through the week. The public are cordially invited to attend.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

CENTRAL PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—55th-st., near Lexington-av. Rev. HENRY KIMBALL will preach MORNING and EVENING. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. All interested in the completing of this church edifice are invited to meet in the Lecture-room, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, at 8 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE.—REGULAR SERVICES (PRESBYTERIAN) in the large hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st., EVERY SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Subject for Evening—*Isaiah's Vision*. Chap. vi., 1-6, explained and applied. Seats free.

ST. MATTHEW'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH—Atlantic-st., near Powers, Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. C. A. MARTIN will preach at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M. the Pastor, Rev. ED. J. KOONS, will preach a sermon commemorative of the Great Reformation by Luther. Strangers are cordially invited.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, in 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*Christ should be Honored by Man*—John, v., 23. Subject in the evening—*The Life of Job*. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening services, commencing at 6½. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Sacrament after morning service.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. JAS. B. DUNN. Subject of evening—*The Town of Morality and the Wicket Gate*, being one of a series on "Pilgrim's Progress." All are invited.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL COMmence a course of lectures on *Universalism, the Demand of the Age*, in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clarke-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BROOKLYN.—The congregation of this Church will worship in the hall corner of Union and Court sts. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—35th-st., few doors east of 6th-av., Rev. E. C. FLAGG, Rector. SUNDAY, being the second anniversary, a sermon, appropriate to the occasion, will be preached in the MORNING by the Rector. Divine service commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., 7½ P. M. Special collection.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, CORNER OF Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn.—The Pastor, Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, will preach in this house on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. in the chapel.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts. SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *Christ a Substitute*. At 7½ P. M., on *The Prodigal Son—Why he left home—How he fared—Why he came back*.

SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN—IRVING HALL.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver the fourth lecture of the series on *The Early History of Christianity*, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Non-church-going young men especially invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing SABBATH MORNING, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, at 10½ o'clock, on *The Power of Parental Example*; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the text, *Seen of Angels*.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. The Rev. WM. H. NEILSON, Assistant Minister of the Church of the Ascension, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

CITIES OF THE BIBLE.—REV. I. S. KALLOCH will preach in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening—*The Cities of Refuge*.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. F. G. CLARK will preach to Young Men in his Church, West 23d-st., near 7th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Self Culture*. Young men are specially invited.

REV. S. B. BELL, D.D., WILL PREACH IN the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., SUNDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*Hard Work*. Lecture Friday evening.

SOUTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—THIS Church will be reopened for Divine worship on SUNDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ A. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. SPEAR, in the morning; by Rev. T. L. CUYLER, at 3½ P. M., and by Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, at 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE—BROADWAY, BElow Astor-place. Rev. C. C. GOSS will preach at 11 o'clock, on *Christian Experience*, and in the EVENING on *The Poor of our City, and what should be done for them*. Children's meeting at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th-av. SUNDAY, Nov. 1. Morning service and sermon in French by the rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

BROTHER PETER AND THE BAND WILL conduct the services in the Wesleyan Chapel, northwest corner 44th-st. and 8th-av. SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M. Preaching in Cottage-place as usual. All are invited.

S. S. SNOW—AUTHOR OF "THE VOICE OF Elias," will preach on the prophecies relating to the great day of God, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. All who love Christ and his glorious appearing are invited.

REV. SIDNEY A. CORBY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, (corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st.,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH ON WASHington-square. Rev. Dr. HUTTON's—This congregation have changed the hour of service from 3½ to 7½ P. M.

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 23d-st.—Usual services in the MORNING by the Pastor. AFTERNOON, at 3, by C. D. TRUMBULL. EVENING, at 7½, by D. MCALISTER.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH—50TH-STREET, BEtween Lexington and 3d avs. Service on SUNDAY, Nov. 1, at 8½ and 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 3 P. M. Rev. W. A. W. MAYBIN, Rector.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGton-av., corner of East 30th-st.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, will preach SUNDAY EVENING. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—SERVICES ON SUNDAY, at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats free.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. W. N. CLEVELAND will preach in the Market-st. Church SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNIVERSARY SABBATH.—SPECIAL SERvices at State-street Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. The Second Anniversary of the Pastorate of Rev. NEWTON HESTON. Consecration sermon at 10½ A. M., followed by reception of members and administration of the sacraments. Second annual sermon, closing with the history of the past year, at 7½ P. M. The children will be there to sing one of their beautiful hymns. Strangers will be provided with seats.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, will on SUNDAY EVENING give in his Church the first of a series of discourses on the Relations of Universalism to the Spirit of the Age, to be given by the various Universalist Pastors of Brooklyn and New-York, in their several Churches. His subject is *The Relations of Universalism to the Politics of the Age*. Church corner 4th and South 3d sts.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUTH'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION connected with the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, near Varick-st., will take place SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses from Rev. Drs. N. L. Rice and H. D. Ganse, and singing by the children, may be expected. The public are invited to attend.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Regular children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock—Children's Missionary Sunday. Short addresses and children's hymns. Strangers and friends of poor children cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Five Points.

BROOKLYN.—LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.—The third lecture in the course on the "Parable of the Prodigal Son," will be given on SUNDAY EVENING by Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY, in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av. Subject—*Waste*. Services at 7½ o'clock.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., near 8th-av., preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. M. D'C. CRAWFORD, Presiding Elder. Seats free. The public is invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, West 41th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Rector. The holy rite of Confirmation will be administered in this Church by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, on SUNDAY next, Nov. 1—Festival of all Saints—at 3½ P. M.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner Madison and Catharine sts. Seats free. SABBATH—Preaching by the Pastor at 10½ o'clock. Communion, 3½ o'clock. Monthly Concert for Seamen, with facts and addresses at 7½ o'clock.

A NEW MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL will be organized in 71st-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock. All friends of the cause, and scholars wishing to join, are invited to attend. Also, preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

MRS. VINTON—FOR THIRTY YEARS MISsionary among the Karens in Burmah, will give some account of her labors and successes with that remarkable people, at Stanton-st. Baptist Church, (Dr. Hiscox,) SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 1, 1863, at 7½ o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY—The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Strangers in the City will do themselves a favor to visit this school.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A young woman, with satisfactory testimonials for honesty, sobriety, and competency, desires a situation for either of the above capacities, in City or country; can make good bread. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, under the Bank, this day or Monday.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable middle-aged woman desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; no objection to a boarding-house; is an excellent cook and baker; has the best of references from her last employers. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman, who is very neat in her appearance and thoroughly efficient for her duties, desires a situation in New-York, Brooklyn, or its vicinity, in the above capacity; best of reference. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, this day or Monday.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 East 28th st., near Madison-av.

AS GOVERNESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A GERman lady, to accompany a family going to Europe, either as governess or companion to a young or invalid lady; speaks several languages; is accustomed to travel both by land and by sea. Address W. D., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED by a widow lady, (American) as housekeeper, who is refined and understands all the duties of a good housekeeper; no objection to City or country; will do her best to please. Address for 2 days, Mrs. G., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY desires a situation as housekeeper in a Protestant family; one where there are young children preferred; no objection to the country; unexceptionable references can be given. May be seen at No. 13 Willow-st., Brooklyn, or address F. T., Box No. 1,234 New-York Post-office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY DESIRES A situation as housekeeper, lady's companion, or governess to young children; best references; call on or address J. K., No. 383 5th-av., between 38th and 39th-sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent dressmaker, work by the day, week or month; good references. Address DRESSMAKER, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man, who understands the business in all its departments; can give the best references. Apply at Bridgeman's seedstore, No. 876 Broadway, for J. B.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single young man, who understands his business thoroughly; can give several years of the highest City recommendation. Address P. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants a situation as coachman; he perfectly understands it in every respect, having many years' experience; has good reference. Address C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as groom and coachman, who has left his employer on account of selling out; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man with undoubted references, desires a situation in City or country, in the above capacity; knows his duties thoroughly, as his last employer will certify. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman or groom, by a respectable colored man, who thoroughly understands the business, and can give the best of City references. Inquire at No. 7 West 14th-st. till 12 o'clock each day.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a colored coachman, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; can give the best of reference from his last place. Apply at J. J. Stilling's, saddler, No. 1,106 Broadway.

HELP WANTED

RAILROAD LABORERS WANTED.

Five hundred railroad laborers wanted to work on the Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad, now called the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.

For further information, apply at our office, No. 52 Shawnee-st., or to W. L. B. WILCOX, engineer in charge of the work on the line of the road.

ROSS, STEELE & CO.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Sept. 28, 1863.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—MUST BE thoroughly acquainted with book-keeping by double entry, rapid penman and quick accountant. Also, a person as assistant book keeper, answering the above description. Address D. W. R., Box No. 104 Chatham-square Post-office, giving age, salary and reference.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a competent girl as chambermaid and laundress, who has also some knowledge of sewing; one with good reference may apply at No. 126 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights, all this week.

A COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—TWO women wanted; one as cook and assist in washing, the other as laundress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 40 West 32d-st., between 6 and 7 P. M. None but those highly recommended need call.

A COOK.—WANTED, AS COOK, A PROTESTant woman, who can give good City references for capability and character. Apply at No. 107 5th-av., southeast corner 18th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

A TAILORESS WANTED TO MAKE pants, who understands her business. Apply in the store No. 116 Hester-st.

PORTER WANTED.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG man wanted, as porter in a dry goods store. Address, with reference, Box No. 174 Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED.—CALL AND EXAMINE, or ten samples sent free by mail for 20 cents that retail for $2; urgently needed by every person. By R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

TO SALESMEN.—WANTED, FOR NEAR BY trade in a wholesale clothing house, four active young men. Address, with real name, J. S., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

BOY WANTED—FROM 14 TO 16 YEARS OF AGE, in a paper commission warehouse. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 1,184 Post-office.

WANTED.—TWO COLORED WOMEN TO GO TO Yonkers; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; both must be neat, willing and competent to do the work they are hired for; good reference required; wages $8 and $7. Apply at No. 261 Broadway.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF GENTEEL YOUNG men as outdoor clerks; situations desirable for capable young men. Apply at No. 248 Broadway, Room No. 14.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOK-KEEPER AT A SALary of $1,200, who will loan $5,000 for one year on first-class security. Address H. & CO., Box No. 4,000.

WANTED—ALL WHO ARE NOT PAID FOR their labor or goods to call on Lawyer R. M. PECKHAM, No. 14 Chambers-st. Advice free. Divorces obtained privately.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

DIRECTOR .... MAX MARETZEK
THIS (SATURDAY,) Oct. 31, at 1.
GRAND MATINEE,
when will be presented Verdi's popular opera of
LA TRAVIATA,
with its great cast, including
MME. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI,
SIG. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI,
SIG. FERNANDO BELLINI,
MLLE. FANNY STOCKTON,
SIG. DOMENICO COLLETTI.
Conductor .... Sig. J. NUNO.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS.
NO RESERVED SEATS.
Tickets may be had at the regular ticket offices, and all the principal music stores and hotels.
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 2, 1863,
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
With an unprecedentedly great cast.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE OPERA.

DIRECTOR .... MAX MARETZEK
THIRTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, at 8.
GRAND EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE OF DONIZETTI'S GRAND TRAGIC OPERA,
in four acts, of
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
with the following unprecedentedly great cast:

LUCREZIA	MME. J. MEDORI
MAFFIO ORSINI	MLLE. H. SULZER
GENNARO	SIG. F. MAZZOLENI
DUKE ALFONSO	SIG. H. BIACHI
LIVERETTO	SIG. TAMARO
VITELLOZZO	SIG. LOTTI
GAZELLA	SIG. BELLINI
PETRUCCI	SIG. YPPOLITO
GUBETTA	SIG. COLETTI
RUSTIGHELLO	SIG. REICHARDT
ASTOLFO	SIG. MULLER
Conductor	Sig. J. NUNO.

The sale of secured seats and admission tickets will commence this morning at the Box Office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and down town at Root & Anthony's, stationers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts., from 8 o'clock.

IRVING HALL.

MR. THEODORE THOMAS'
SECOND POPULAR MUSICAL MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Oct. 31.
Doors open at 12; commence at 1 o'clock.
Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK,
the great Pianist, will perform, together with
Miss FANNIE RIDDELL,
Soprano, her second appearance.
MR. HARRY SANDERSON,
MR. S. BEHRENS, and
FULL ORCHESTRA.

Single tickets, 50 cents. Family or season tickets, admitting six persons to one Matinee, or one person to six Matinees, $2. Tickets for sale at Irving Hall, Beer & Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway; Schartenberg & Luis' music store, No. 758 Broadway; Hall & Son's music store, No. 543 Broadway; Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s music store, No. 547 Broadway; Firth, Son & Co.'s music store, No. 563 Broadway; Macoy & Herwig, stationers, No. 112 Broadway.

IRVING HALL.

MR. ROBERT STOEPEL'S
HIAWATHA
will be performed on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1863,
with the assistance of the following artists:
MATILDA HERON will recite the Poem.
Mrs. J. M. MOTTE as Minnehaha.
Mr. WM. CASTLE as Hiawatha.
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL as the Great Spirit.
FULL ORCHESTRA
and Chorus of the New-York Singing Academy.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Chairs 50 cents extra.
The sale of which will commence this morning at Irving Hall; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schartenberg & Luis', No. 758 Broadway; Macoy & Herwig's, No. 112 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.

SEVENTH SEASON—1863-64.
FIRST CONCERT,
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31,
At the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg	Soprano
Mr. Henry Appy	Violinist
Mr. Felix Eben	Flutist

and the full Orchestra of the Society.

Mr. Theo. Eisfeld	Conductor
Mr. F. Herwig	Leader

Non-subscribers' tickets, $1.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Subscriptions—Five Dollars for the season of five Concerts and fifteen Rehearsals—received at the office of the Treasurer, corner of Joralemon and Clinton sts., and at the usual places.

MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF

Gives three Readings at Dodworth's Hall, 806 Broadway,
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2,
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.
PROGRAMME FIRST READING.

The tragedy of OTHELLO, compressed and carefully expurgated. After which—from Martin Chuzzlewit—MRS. GAMP. A sketch, as arranged and read by Mr. Dickens himself.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schartenburg & Luis', No. 758 Broadway; T. J. Crowen's, No. 843 Broadway; Fifth av. Hotel, and at the door. Doors open at 7; Reading to commence at 8 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT No. 48 West 25th st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is 27 feet wide, four stories high, brown-stone front; has 16-inch walls. The house was built by the owner for his own use, with the greatest care, regardless of cost. It has all the modern improvements, and is one of the best-arranged and most comfortable houses for sale in the City. The street is one of the best, this block being mostly filled with costly private residences, occupied by the first families. Any person desiring to purchase a permanent first-class residence would do well to inspect this before deciding on another house. Possession at once. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX OF THE LATE JOHN PIRNIE—A very desirable farm and country residence in Westchester County, near three railroad depots, and in a very desirable locality. The house is beautifully situated, 45x45, with large extension, and in perfect order. The farm contains 127½ acres of fine land; there are two apple orchards, plenty of other fruits, good garden, farm-house, &c. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY PROPERTY—Newtown, Long Island—Cottage house, 38 feet front, 34 feet deep, in good order; large barn, wagon-house, carriage-house, well of good water by the door, all kinds of fruit on it, with about 11 acres, or 176 building lots; good land for a market gardener; about 4 miles to Williamsburgh ferry and 3 minutes' walk to the railroad depot. Inquire of JAMES BAILEY, on the premises.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—The elegant 4-story, brown-stone, high-stoop house, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av. It is a first-class house, 26x65 feet, including extension, and has just been put in fine order throughout. It will be sold for less than the adjoining house was sold for last September. The entire purchase money can be paid or a large portion may remain. For permits, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FARM IN THE VILLAGE OF JAMAICA, L. I.—Peremptory foreclosure sale by the Sheriff of Queens County, Nov. 5, 1863, at 1 o'clock, at Durland's Hotel, Jamaica, 36 acres with buildings; the late residence of Wessel S. Smith, deceased. For full particulars see *Evening Post*, or inquire of JOS. W. GREENE, No. 170 Broadway, or of the Sheriff.

REAL ESTATE.—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence for sale; $4,000; a very fine house and out-buildings with from 6 to 100 acres of land. Residences in village from $1,200 to $5,000; one at $10,000; for sale or exchange. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mt. Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY seat, near Keyport, N. J. Large house, stables and out-buildings, all in good order, and about 3½ acres of land, in a good state of cultivation, and well laid out. Immediate possession if desired. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292½ 4th-av., or D. WARNER, No. 34½ Pine-st.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—OF 34 ACRES, 30 miles from the City, 5 acres wood, a vineyard in full bearing; other fruits in abundance; good buildings and water; or would exchange for small house in City. Inquire at No. 15 2d-st., or address C. B. A., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—One of the best in the county, 4 miles from Goshen, with good buildings, choice fruit, and boating and fishing on the Wallkill, which bounds one side. Full particulars of C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD LOT OF GROUND, 24 by 100 feet, No. 43 South 10th-st., near the Fountain, within five minutes' walk of 7th-st. ferry, Williamsburgh. Inquire at No. 40 South 10th-st.

FOR SALE.—ONE HOUSE AND BARN, AND about four acres of land; fine building site, Bloomfield, New-Jersey, by JAMES L. WHARRY.

$30,000 TO $150,000.—FIRST-CLASS NEW-YORK lots wanted in exchange for unincumbered houses and lots, and some cash. Some of the houses are in Murray Hill, near 5th-av., full size, brown stone; others are in Brooklyn, in good location. Apply to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean,) No. 9 Pine-st., second floor.

WANTED.—LOTS ON OR NEAR BROOKLYN Heights, in exchange for desirable improved property; also, wanted for cash, a first-class house on Remsen or Pierpont sts.; also, for sale cheap, a fine house on Montague-st. Apply to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean,) No. 9 Pine-st., second floor.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, A TWO-STORY and basement building, 55x85 feet. Apply at the corner of Bridge and John sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 92x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—TWO FINE LIGHT LOFTS AT NO. 388 Pearl-st. Apply to W. BELCHER, 94 Beekman-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR LEASE FOR A term of years, a dwelling-house, medium size, with modern improvements, in or very near the Fifteenth Ward. Address, with full particulars, S. E., care of F. J. McKee, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE BETWEEN 4TH and 6th avs., Washington-square and 38th-st., wanted from November to 1st May next, by a small private family. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 8 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE BRILLIANT SUCCESS
and the urgent solicitations of the public, induce the management to continue the
GREAT SENSATION DRAMA,
MARRIETTE;
OR,
THE WARNING OF DEATH,
ONE WEEK LONGER.
It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½.
In the course of which is introduced many startling scenes, thrilling incidents and astounding effects, amongst which is the marvelous and wonderful
SPECTRAL ILLUSION; THE GHOST,
SPECTRAL ILLUSION; THE GHOST,
SPECTRAL ILLUSION; THE GHOST,
which has so astonished the scores of thousands of visitors the last two or three weeks.
ONE WEEK MORE
of the splendid and talented
PANTOMIME AND BALLET COMPANY,
Composed of the
BROTHERS SANFORD
And the beautiful and talented
PREMIER DANSEUSE,
MADEMOISELLE MEDIA,
Who will appear at each performance in the splendid
ITALIAN BALLET PANTOMIME,
THE VINE-DRESSERS OF COMO.
This charming ballet has been received with
PERFECT ENTHUSIASM,
with
ROARS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE,
From the commencement to the close. It will be produced at each performance.
THE ALBINO FAMILY FROM MADAGASCAR,
RUDOLPH LUCASIA, WIFE AND CHILD,
who, though born of black African parents, are
WHITE AS SNOW, WHITE HAIR
and pink eyes—the strangest anomaly in Nature. They are to be seen at all hours.
MONS. ALEXANDRE, MAGICIAN,
Pupil of the Great Wizard of the North, gives his wonderful tricks and feats of Magic
EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING,
On the platform in the main hall of the Museum,
And sells books teaching
EVERY MAN TO BE HIS OWN MAGICIAN,
Besides explaining his tricks to the visitors and selling them at a very low figure.
To be seen at all hours, every day and evening,
THE GIANT BOY,
Eighteen years old, and over
EIGHT FEET HIGH!
the tallest man living. Also,
A SPLENDID GROUP OF
MOVING WAX FIGURES,
imported from Europe, representing
DON CARLOS AND HIS SUITE
encamped in the Mountains of old Castile, including the
DYING SCENE OF THE
SPANISH CHIEF, ZUMALCARREGUI,
surrounded by his Wife, Sister and other Friends.
MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB'S
PETITE SEWING-MACHINE,
a most perfect and beautiful specimen of mechanism.
LIVING TROPICAL COLORED FISH,
THE MONSTER PYTHON,
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST.
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
The immense expense of keeping up such a combination of attractions compels the manager to raise the price of admission or stop all free admissions. He has chosen the latter, and after Nov. 15 there will be no free admissions.

THE ALHAMBRA CIRCUS,

Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS SATURDAY, Oct. 31.
AFTERNOON AT 3. EVENING AT 8.
THE LAST DAY BUT ONE
OF THE ALHAMBRA CIRCUS,
WITH ITS MAMMOTH COMPANY
AND BRILLIANTLY ATTRACTIVE FEATURES!
THE LAST DAY BUT ONE
OF THE MARVELOUS TROUPE OF
NATIVE BEDOUIN ARABS,
THE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT,
WHOSE UNPARALLELED FEATS
HAVE ELECTRIFIED THE WORLD.
THE LAST DAY BUT ONE OF
MADAME MARIE MACARTE,
In her Great Protean Act, and "Turpin's Ride to York."
MR. EATON STONE. MR. EATON STONE,
the Barebacked Rider of the World.
THE LAST DAY BUT ONE OF
MR. JAMES COOK, "THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY,"
in a great trial of wit and waggery.
PROFESSORS PENNY AND PARKER,
MR. W. ODELL, THE TALLEEN BROTHERS,
MR. BAKER AND A MYRIAD OF STAR ARTISTS,
IN A
MAMMOTH AND MATCHLESS PROGRAMME.
Admission—Afternoon, 25 cents, children 15 cents. Evening—Admission, 50 and 25 cents.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
MONDAY, NOV. 2,
MOST POSITIVELY LAST DAY.
BENEFIT. BENEFIT. BENEFIT.
MR. ANDREW J. NIXON,
General Business Director,
When a host of volunteers will appear, with the Leviathan Company, in an unprecedented entertainment,
GRAND FAREWELL FESTIVAL OF FUN, ART, SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

SEVENTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD BAND

THE FIRST
PROMENADE CONCERT
(Third Series)
will take place at
THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY,
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 31, 1863.
Tickets can be obtained of the orderly sergeants of the several companies, or of members of the regiment only.
Positively no tickets sold or money taken at the door on the evening of the concert.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

NO. 585 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS—A TREMENDOUS BILL—EVERYTHING NEW.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, and every night,
THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL, BY BOWERS.
The Moor of Venice. How are you Greenbacks?
MR. JACKSON HAINES in his great Skating Scene.
Mississippi Fling. Intelligent Contraband.
New Songs, Acts, Dances and Plantation Scenes.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¾. Tickets, 25 cts.

BANJO TAUGHT PERFECT

IN 12 LESSONS,
WHETHER THE PUPIL HAS THE SLIGHTEST EAR FOR MUSIC OR NOT.
No person can fail to have a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE BANJO IN 12 LESSONS.
Address GEO. C. DOBSON,
Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

POLITICAL.

UNION STATE NOMAINTIONS.

For Secretary of State,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
For Comptroller,
LUCIUS ROBINSON.
For Attorney-General,
JOHN COCHRANE.
For State Treasurer,
GEORGE W. SCHUYLER.
For State Engineer,
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
For Canal Commissioner,
BENJAMIN F. BRUCE.
For Inspector of State Prisons,
JAMES K. BATES.
For Judge of the Court of Appeals,
HENRY R. SELDEN.
UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
No. 73 Trinity Buildings.

UNION NOMINATION.

For Senator,
FOURTH DISTRICT,
Comprising the Ist, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, and XIVth Wards,
WILLIAM H. GILSON.

UNION NOMINATION FOR ASSEMBLY.

Seventh District, from 4th and Christopher sts. to 14th-st., between Broadway and North River.
ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.

UNANIMOUS CONSTITUTION AND UNION NOMINATION FOR ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, XXth Ward, JOHN H. ELLIS.

DEMOCRATIC REGULAR NOMINATION

FOR RECORDER,
THEODORE E. TOMLINSON.

UNANIMOUS NOMINATION OF THE UNION ASSEMBLY CONVENTION of the Fourteenth Assembly District, (XVIIIth Ward,) for Member of Assembly—THOMAS STEVENSON.
JOHN H. FORMAN, Chairman.
ROBERT A. DIMMICK, Secretary.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION NOMINATION.
For Judge of Superior Court.
JOHN H. McCUNN.

UNION CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR, Seventh Senatorial District—XIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards—
CORNELIUS A. RUNKLE.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6.—A Special Meeting of this Union will be held in Tammany Hall THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7½ o'clock, pursuant to call, for the purpose of taking action in reference to the Book and Job Scale of prices.
H. M. FAILING, President.
R. S. HILL, Recording Secretary.

GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE MACHINISTS of New-York and vicinity will be held at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1863, to ratify the action of the Board of Delegates appointed at a meeting of machinists, held Oct. 23. All employers are most respectfully invited to be present.
By order, G. W. WADE, President.
A. J. DALLY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF HINMAN LODGE, No. 107, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our late Brother, A. K. Patterson, from his late residence, No. 137 East 34th-st., on SUNDAY, Nov. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order,
J. W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE HOGSLAUGHTERERS AND PACKERS.—We, the truckmen of the City of New-York, in consequence of the increased price of horse feed and all articles of household consumption, and also the increased prices of the mechanics whom we must employ to make and repair our trucks and harness, and also horse-shoeing, in proportion to everything else we got to pay for, respectfully ask of those who employ us an advance in our prices. We now propose to cart by the 100 lbs. weight—in the City, 5c. per 100, and to Brooklyn or anywhere out of the City, 7½c. per 100. These prices to go into effect on and after the 2d of November, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... Wm. Wheatley
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 31, 1863,
by special request, and
MOST POSITIVELY
FOR THE ONLY TIME
during her present engagement,
MATILDA HERON
will appear in
HER POWERFUL CHARACTER
OF
MEDEA,
in the
CLASSICAL TRAGEDY OF THE SAME NAME,
translated by her from the French of M. Legouve. The Tragedy will be supported by
A SUPERB CAST,
including the following names:
MR. L. R. SHEWELL,
MR. J. NUNAN,
MRS. J. H. ALLEN and
MRS. REEVES.
Conductor .... Harvey B. Dodworth.
ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1863,
EDWIN FORREST
in one of his most powerful characters.
In active preparation, Shakespeare's great tragedy of
CORIOLANUS,
which will speedily be produced,
after several months of preparation, with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES, NEW APPOINTMENTS,
AN UNAPPROACHABLE CAST, and
ADDITIONAL STRENGTH IN EVERY RESPECT.
Seats may be secured at the box-office
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

The Overture to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
NOTICE.
The extraordinary and unprecedented success of
THE NEW DRAMA,
which, owing to the increased demand for seats, would seem as yet to be only in the
COMMENCEMENT OF ITS SPLENDID RUN,
induces Mr. Wallack to recommend an early application at the box office, where places can be secured a week in advance.
ROSEDALE,
OR
THE
RIFLE BALL,
EVERY NIGHT.
In which will appear
Mr. LESTER WALLACK,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT,
Mr. CHARLES FISHER,
Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND,
Mr. H. DALY,
Mr. JOHN SEFTON,
Mr. BROWNE,
Mr. PARKES,
Mrs. HOEY,
Miss MARY GANNON,
Mrs. VERNON,
Miss FANNY MORANT,
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON,
Miss MARY BARRETT,
Miss CARMAN,
Miss LE BRUN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manageress .... Mrs. John Wood
Director .... Mr. Walcot
TRIUMPHANT CAREER.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
MUSIC, MIRTH AND LAUGHTER.
BROUGHAM'S EXTRAVAGANZA
ALL THE RAGE.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
AS
YE GENTLE SAVAGE.
A GENUINE HIT.
HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1863,
And every evening until further notice, the renowned extravaganza of
PO-CA-HON-TAS;
OR,
YE GENTLE SAVAGE.

New Scenery	by	James E. Hayes
New Costumes	by	Miss Cornelia Flannery
New Properties	by	Wm. Henry

A NEW MEDLEY OVERTURE BY THOS. BAKER.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
AS
POCAHONTAS.
Powhatan, King of the Tuscaroras .... Mr. W. Davidge
ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST.
To commence with the highly successful new comedietta entitled
MY PRESERVER.
Mary Walker .... Mrs. Sedley Brown
Bilberry, a ploughboy .... Mr. Geo. Jamison
Doors open at 7, commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Box Book open from 8 to 4 o'clock. Seats may be secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.

FAREWELL NIGHT
OF
JOHN S. CLARKE.
Repetition of the
GREAT BENEFIT BILL.
THIS EVENING, Saturday, Oct. 31, will be repeated
THE GREATEST BILL YET OFFERED,
THE GREATEST BILL YET OFFERED,
Comprising
DRAMA, BY PLANCHE,
COMEDY, BY POOLE,
AND BY REQUEST,
THE TOODLES.
To begin at a quarter before 8 o'clock with
TURNING THE TABLES;
OR,
NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.
After which
HE'S JACK SHEPPARD.
To conclude with
TOODLES.
CLARKE IN FIVE CHARACTERS.

CLARKE	as	Jack Sheppard
CLARKE	as	General Jacko
CLARKE	as	Jack Humphries
CLARKE	as	Simon Purefoy
CLARKE	as	Toodles

THREE HOURS OF LAUGHTER!
THREE HOURS OF LAUGHTER!
MONDAY, Nov. 2—
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
so popularly known as the Irish Boy and Yankee Girl, will appear.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1863.
Second performance of the season and first representation of
LA CHAMOINESSE.
Comedie Vaudeville, in one act, by M. E. Scribe.
MON ISMENIE,
Comedie in one act, with songs, by MM. Labiche and Marc Michel.
Doors open at 7½. Curtain will be raised at 8 o'clock.
Carriages can be ordered at 10½ P. M.
Office for subscription and reserved seats at
H. DARDONVILLE'S, NO. 623 BROADWAY.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager .... Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON
Stage Manager .... Mr. B. A. BAKER
GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON.
HUMOR AND MIRTH.
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31,
KATE KEARNEY.

Landy O'Loughlin	Mr. Whiting
Ned Ryan	Mr. Walter Lennox
Kate Kearney	Miss Mary Shaw
Rose Kearney	Miss E. Conran

DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

Col. Freelove	Mr. Whiting
Lord Rivers	Mr. Metkiff
James	Mr. Gourlay
Lady Elizabeth	Miss Henrietta Irving
Mrs. Davis	Mrs. Tyrrell

Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

LECTURES.

LECTURES.

THE REV. JOHN LORD ON ANCIENT CIVILIZATION.

Mr. LORD will deliver a short course of 5 Lectures on *the Glory, the Shame, the Eclipse and the Restoration of the Old Civilization*, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, commencing Nov. 9.

The opening Lecture will be a description of the grandeur of the Roman Empire.

Tickets for the course, $1 50; ladies, $1; for the evening, 50 cents—to be had at Crowen's Bookstore, No. 843 Broadway, and at the door.

MISS LIZZIE DOTEN, OF BOSTON, INSPIrational speaker, will lecture in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Mysteries of Godliness*. After the lecture an original poem will be given, under the influence of a spirit purporting to be Edgar A. Poe. Admittance 10 cents.

BALL

In honor of the
OFFICERS OF THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.
PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS.
THE BALL WILL BE GIVEN AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON THE EVENING OF THE 5TH OF NOVEMBER, 1863.

1. The doors of the Academy of Music on Irving-place will be opened for the admittance of company at 9 o'clock on the evening of the Ball.
2. The entrance to the Ball-room will be from the main lobby in centre, and the exits on either side by paths designated by vases of flowers.
3. The music will be under the direction of the Floor Committee, and will commence at 10 o'clock by signal from the Chairman, at which moment the gas will be turned on in force. The music will from thence forth play continuously, following the card prepared by the Committee on Music and Dances.
4. The floor will be under the control of the Floor Committee, whose duties will be to provide partners for the foreign guests, prevent the crowding of any one part of the Ball-room, aid dances in filling sets, and in obtaining space for waltzing.
5. No lady will be admitted on the Ball-Room floor wearing a bonnet, or gentleman carrying a cane or hat. Ladies and gentlemen are required to appear in full evening dress.
6. The House Committee will see the arrangements made by them in various parts of the house for the comfort of guests are properly carried out.
7. The Supper-room will be opened at 11½ o'clock. Supper will be served at all times thereafter during the night. Tea and coffee will be served in the north lobby from 10 o'clock during the continuance of the Ball.
8. On entering the covered way leading to the Supper-Room, by the north door of the Academy, on Irving-place, the way will be found divided in the centre by a cord. Parties are desired to keep the division cord to their left hand, in going and returning.
9. Carriages, both in setting down and taking up company, will form in line on the north side of 14th-st., trailing up 4th-av.; they will enter Irving-place singly, and, keeping the west side of the street, turn and deliver their company at the Academy, with their horses' heads toward 14th-st., and go out of 14th-st. by the 3d av.
10. Parties leaving the Ball will take the first carriage in line, and will be set down at any spot below 45th-st for $2 fare.
11. Each ticket will be numbered, registered and countersigned by the Secretary, admitting one person only lady or gentleman.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

[Advertisement.]

Hats.—This word is derived from the Hebrew word Huato, which means a covering for the head. We use, therefore, essentially the same word as that employed by the Jews thousands of years ago, although the article designated by it at th two periods are far different. The ancient Israelites had sages, poets, prophets; but they had no Knox like New-York's fav rite Hatter, who, from No. 212 Broadway, sends forth the most elegant and tasteful head coverings.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenological Journal for November.—New ready; is one of the best Numbers yet published. The illustrations are fine and numerous; the reading various, interesting, and instructive. It is acknowledged to be the best authority on Prenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, Ethnology and kindred sciences ever published. Price 15 cents. Newsmen have it.

Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Grand Family Holiday at Barnum's.—Two splendid performances, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. For the last time the great ghostal drama, "Marriette," and the laughter-provoking Ballet Pantomime, the "Vines Dressers of Como," will be produced. Every lady and child who have not seen them should do it to-day. The beautiful Moving Wax Figures, Giant Boy, &c., &c., at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Bailey—Quinby.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. S. J. Knapp, Mr. John C. Bailey and Miss Cornelia B., daughter of Walter U. Quinby, Esq., all of this City.

Goler—Keys.—In New-York, on Thursday, Oct. 29, by Rev. W. McAllister, Mr. Lewis E. Goler and Miss Sarah H. Keys.

Gould—Doughty.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. T. E. Vermilye, D. D., Robert S. Gould, Jr., and Elizabeth S. Doughty, only daughter of Samuel S. Doughty, Esq., all of this City.

Higgins—Weldon.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 27, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, D. D., Charles S. Higgins and Mary Frances, eldest daughter of the late Bartholomew Weldon, of Rouse's Point.

Kennaday—Martin.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 29, by Rev. Dr. Kennaday, John R. Kennaday and Anna M., daughter of John T. Martin, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

Lord—Thorley.—In Hoboken, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 28, by Rev. V. Bruce, Henry S. Lord, of New-York City, and Mary Thorley, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

Brinckerhoff.—On Friday, Oct. 30, after a brief illness, Ann C., wife of William E. Brinckerhoff, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of Company A, National Guard New-York State Militia, and of Puritan Lodge, No. 339, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 262 7th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock.

Ball.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 30, Charles M., son of William S. and Ann E. Ball, aged 19 years, 7 months and 9 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 70 4th av., on Sunday, Nov. 1, at 1 o'clock.

De Voe.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, Giles H. De Voe, in the 37th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Union Home School, 57th-st., near 8th-av., on Sunday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

☞ California papers please copy.

McKenna.—On Sunday, Oct. 30, Susan McKenna, in the 6th year of her age.

The friends of her brothers, Charles, James and William, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 1, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 59 Elm-st.

Sanderson.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 30, Amelia Anna, wife of James M. Sanderson, aged 44 years.

Funeral from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Monday morning, Nov. 2, at 8 o'clock. Friends of the family invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

Sampson.—On Wednesday, Oct. 28, at the residence of his father, George L. Sampson, No. 122 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, Henry Lee Sampson, in the 20th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, (Oct. 31), from the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Remsen sts., Brooklyn, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

Savage.—On Friday, Oct. 30, George W., only son of Andrew D. and Louisa Savage, aged 23 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 2, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 321 West 15th-st.

Strong.—On Sunday last, Oct. 25, in Northampton, Mass., Hon. Lewis Strong, aged 78 years.

Wellman.—On Friday, Oct. 30, Josephine, youngest daughter of W. P. and Emily A. Wellman, aged 14 months.

Funeral from the house of her grandmother, Mrs. R. N. [illegible], No. 5[illegible] 5th-av., this (Saturday) afternoon, Oct. [illegible] at 3 o'clock.

Whitehead.—On Friday morning, Oct. 30, at Hunter's Point, Alice Elizabeth, only daughter of Dr. C. S. and Maria Whitehead, aged 4 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Nov. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Church at Hunter's Point, L. I.

[illegible].—On Thursday morning, Oct. 29, Catherine Whitney, in the 22d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 62 [illegible]-st., on Saturday, Oct. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

TO DR. B. BRANDRETH.

WHOSE PILLS ARE THE SOLDIERS' SAFETY.

We, the undersigned, surviving members of Company F, Seventeenth New-York State Volunteers, hereby certify that we used Brandreth Pills during our two years service, and to them we attribute the fact that our constitutions are uninjured by the necessary hardships and privations of a soldier's life in the field. In costiveness, colds, chills, diarrhœa, dysentery and typhoid fevers, their prompt use cured us in a few days. Our health was often restored without our having been entered on the sick list; in fact, a single dose of four or five pills usually cured what, under the regular treatment, would have been a serious sickness. Others, who appeared to be sick in no respect different to us, but who used the remedies prescribed by the regimental surgeon, either died or were sick for weeks in the hospital.

When we left Sing Sing, in June, 1861, you gave us a supply of these pills, and we feel sure, from our experience, that if every soldier was supplied with this medicine the general health of the army would be greatly improved. For ourselves it is our sole remedy, answering all our wants in the way of physic, and we have known and tested it from our childhood, and our parents before us.

Sing Sing, Oct. 26, 1863.

J. D. SMITH, Captain.	ALBERT WESLEY.
WILLIAM LEE.	R'BT. WILSON WESCOTT.
THEODORE CROFUT.	BENJAMIN F. BROWN.
G. H. DEARING.	DENNIS SHAY.
FRANCIS J. JENNINGS.	JOHN W. GRIFFIN.
LEWIS B. COX.	JAMES B. CROFUT.
WM. W. CAMPBEL.	WILLIAM HOLMES.
W. J. CHARLTON.	ROSCOE K. WATSON.
ELLIS JONES.	W. W. RYDER.
WILLIAM VAN WART.	FREDERICK HART.

T. B. LANE, First Lieutenant, 38th New-York Vols.
M. C. EARLE, First Sergt. Co. D, 176th reg't N. Y. V.
CALEB S. FRISBIE, Co. B, 5th New-York Vols.
WM. KENNY, Co. B, Berdan's Sharpshooters.
CASSIUS BISHOP, Co. E, 19th New-York Vols.
WM. KNIGHT, Co. I, 6th New-York artillery.
ABRAHAM MILLER, Co. I, 6th N. Y. artillery.
MILLARD F. LANNING, Musician, 1st N. Y. Vols.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 294 Canal-st.

Also sold at No. 4 Union-square, and by all dealers.

See B. BRANDRETH in white letters is on the Government stamp, which secures the genuine.

MARVIN & CO.

ALUM PATENT
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF

SAFES.

NO. 265 BROADWAY.

☞ Twenty-one Second-hand Safes for sale.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES

Have won the HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the important State and Mechanical Fairs where exhibited this season.

FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA STANDS,
No. 505 Broadway.

REMINGTON'S

ARMY AND NAVY
REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SABBATH, Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited, for whom seats will be provided.

DEAFNESS,

CATARRH,

Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, and all Diseases of the

EAR AND THROAT,

Exclusively Treated by

DR. LIGHTHILL,

Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., at his office

34 ST. MARK'S PLACE.

Office hours from 9, A. M. till 3, P. M.

☞ See Advertisement of Catarrh on Seventh Page.

FROM F. L. CAGWIN, ESQ., PRESIDENT CITY BANK, JOLIET, ILL.

Dr. Lighthill:

Dear Sir: It affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to inform you that I am still improving, and have the highest hopes that my ear will be entirely well by the time you at first mentioned it would take to effect a cure. I can say that I am truly thankful to the kind Providence which directed me to you. Since the first few days' use of your prescription, my ear has improved, and almost at once. I was relieved from a very depressed state of feeling and an almost intolerable case, to an elastic and hopeful state of mind. What Dr. John Nott replied to me as his experience, has been mine so far. My catarrhal trouble seems very much better also, and, indeed, altogether my health never was so good. I am weighing some five pounds more than is usual for me, (and more than I ever weighed before.)

I can but hope that it may be the good fortune of many with like troubles, to fall in the way of the benefit of your skill, and knowing how great the fear of imposition is with those, who in time past, may like myself have suffered by it, and feeling a wish, sincerely at this time, to aid and commend you in establishing a high and deserved position amongst us in your profession, I beg, therefore, that you will not hesitate to refer to me, as it may be of use. I also inclose herewith, Professor Nott's reply to my letter of inquiries, which I deem highly creditable to you, and of great importance to others, as it has been to me. I will visit you again soon. In the meantime, believe me, Yours, very sincerely,

Joliet, Ill., July 17, 1863. F. L. CAGWIN.

FROM REV. JOHN NOTT, D. D., PROFESSOR IN UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, NEW-YORK.

Fonda, N. Y., April 29, 1863.

F. L. Cagwin, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I received your letter of April 23 today. I have had from infancy one very deaf ear, and always discharging more or less offensive matter. This year both ears became diseased, running very much, very offensive, producing the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits, and my hearing impaired in the highest degree. In such a condition, I placed myself under the care of Dr. Lighthill. He has fully restored me. I hear well; the dizziness and the discharge have been removed, and have not returned. The stopping of the running has given me the highest elasticity and vigor of body, and a flow of spirits, while my fears were that stopping the discharge would prove detrimental or dangerous.

I esteem, or rather have learned to esteem, Dr. Lighthill—for he was a stranger to me until I was his patient—as a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed. Yours, very truly,

JOHN NOTT.

A boy of mine, four years old, who had been quite hard of hearing for over a year, has been completely restored by Dr. Lighthill, after a short course of treatment.

A. C. HEWLETT, No. 86 6th-av.

New-York, Sept. 1, 1863.

This is to certify that I have been troubled for some time with partial deafness, and a very unpleasant ringing sound in the head, which rendered conversation difficult, except in a loud tone of voice. I take great pleasure in stating that under the skillful and painless treatment of Dr. Lighthill, my hearing has been restored, and the singing sound in the head has ceased.

H. P. WYANT, with J. W. Mersereau,
No. 2 Warren-st.

New-York, Sept. 4, 1863.

I do hereby certify that for the past fifteen months my hearing has been affected to a considerable extent, and that by an operation of Dr. Lighthill I have been restored to my full hearing. As I reside in Detroit and intend leaving for home soon, those desirous of knowing the veracity of this may inquire of Mr. T. J. McArthur, No. 454 Broadway. P. McTERNEY.

New-York, Sept. 2, 1863.

New-York, June 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring to perfect hearing my right ear, which has been deaf for some time, caused by a cold. As I am obliged to leave for New-Orleans in a few days, those who may wish to make further inquiries may call on my brother, Mr. H. C. Potter, No. 78 Reade-st., firm of Streeter, Faxon & Potter, who will be happy to give any information desired.

O. O. POTTER,
Captain and A. Q. M., Department of the Gulf.

New-York, April 18, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been afflicted with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

No. 12 Cortlandt-st., New-York, Jan. 2, 1863.

Dr. E. B. Lighthill—*Dear Sir:* It was with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you:

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

W. D. W. WEEKS.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Laws, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case. JOHN MURDOCK, No. 197 Fulton-st.

Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1863.

No. 740 Water-st., New-York, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

No. 42 Fifth st., New-York, June 25, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ear, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

No. 73 Grand-st., Newburgh, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1862.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York, who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 95 East 34th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

IODINE WATER:

A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

PREPARED ONLY BY

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,

Physicians and Chemists,

NO. 428 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

IT ACTS UPON THE

HEART,

LIVER, KIDNEYS,

DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of

HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY,

enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

for the cure of Scrofula in all forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases; Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, etc.

AS A TONIC,

its operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and exciting the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine Water. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid.

Iodine Water is put up with full directions around each bottle, that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the practitioner.

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of this solution, as containing ¼ grains of Iodine in each fluid ounce pure water—no solvent being used. It is not liable to decomposition nor spontaneously formed inequalities; neither is the Iodine neutralized by combination with any ingredient, and as no unpleasant or injurious results can arise from its continued use, this solution will be found superior to any other method in which Iodine can be exhibited.

The great success which has attended the use of Iodine Water in our own practice, and in the hands of those who have used it, enables us to recommend it to the practitioner and the public as a superior remedy for the cure of Chronic diseases, which have resisted other treatment, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence.

The genuineness of this solution and its excellence as a medicine are attested by the names of such distinguished men as Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, Professor E. H. Parker, Professor Jas. C. Booth, Dr. E. Whitney, Dr. H. Klingstein, and others.

Price $1 per bottle, $5 per half dozen. Sold by Druggists generally.

CONSULTATIONS FREE.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Bible Examiner for August, 1863, edited by the Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editorial notice:

"Iodine Water.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done so, not for pay, nor because our pages are used as a medium of advertisements—for we have uniformly declined them—but gratitude to God, and a sense of obligation to Dr. Anders & Co. have made us insert the following:

My only son, George F. Storrs, now 37 years old, has been afflicted, for some dozen years, more or less, with painful swellings and inflammations in various parts of his body; oftentimes, seemingly, he was near to death; then a respite for a season, but only for a return of the disease with more violence. For the past three years he has had an open sore on his breast; and latterly one near his collar bone, with ulceration in his throat, that was rapidly increasing, so that dissolution appeared inevitable. In this condition he applied to Dr. Anders & Co. By the use of the Iodine Water the ulceration in his throat disappeared in a short time. Continuing its use, in less than two months he was apparently healed, and his general health much improved. This son, whom I had feared would fall asleep in death before this Summer should close, is now, apparently, in a fair way to recover as perfect health as is common to our mortal state. In gratitude to God, who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders & Co., I have made this statement, satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment which the readers of this magazine will thank its editor for bringing to their notice.

GEO. STORRS.

Rev. Geo. Storrs' residence, No. 62 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

July 27, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

Gents: I have taken one bottle of Iodine Water, with decided advantage, for a chronic bronchitis of several years standing. Yours, &c.,

A. MANN, Jr.,
No. 39 Wall-st.

East Hampton, L. I.,
May 10, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

Gents: The package of Iodine Water came all right. My disease is that of the *mitral* valve of the heart. Before using the Iodine Water a grating sound being very distinct, even so distinct that it could be heard without difficulty with my overcoat buttoned. Now that rubbing sound is not to be heard.

Yours truly,

GEORGE L. LESTER.

New-York, January 28, 1862.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

Gents: It affords me the highest pleasure to inform you that your Iodine Water has entirely cured my son Felix of Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism. His limbs and his extremities were drawn up, and his heart was so affected as to jar his whole body by its excessive palpitations.

T. BERTELING,
Musical Instruments,
167 Bowery.

The World Office,
New-York, Oct. 3, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.—Gents: Having used your Iodine Water in a very bad and long-standing case of Dyspepsia, I would offer my testimony to its superior efficacy in the cure of that troublesome and enervating complaint.

Respectfully,

ROBERT REA.

The original of the above, with other testimonials, may be seen at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

CONSTITUTION WATER.
CONSTITUTION WATER.
CONSTITUTION WATER.
CONSTITUTION WATER.
CONSTITUTION WATER.
CONSTITUTION WATER.
CONSTITUTION WATER.
CONSTITUTION WATER.
CONSTITUTION WATER.
CONSTITUTION WATER.
CONSTITUTION WATER.
CONSTITUTION WATER
TO THE PUBLIC.
TO THE PUBLIC.
TO THE PUBLIC.
TO THE PUBLIC.
TO THE PUBLIC.
TO THE PUBLIC.
TO THE PUBLIC.
TO THE PUBLIC.
TO THE PUBLIC.
TO THE PUBLIC.
TO THE PUBLIC.
TO THE PUBLIC.
TO THE PRBLIC.

In 1860, we first introduced to the public the celebrated preparation known as CONSTITUTION WATER. It is prepared on purely scientific principles, and embodies the full strength of the various ingredients entering into its composition.

A table-spoonful of Constitution Water, added to a pint of pure sweetened water, constitutes the celebrated Lisbon diet drink, so much used by enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

We desire in this connection to make a plain statement of facts, being prompted to do so—

First—By a consideration of the welfare of suffering humanity.

Second—Because we do not wish our article classified as a nostrum or patent medicine, many of which are made by persons too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less to manufacture pharmaceutical preparations.

These persons advertise. This we are compelled to do, to bring our name before the public, conscientiously believing that we have the most valuable article that was ever advertised. It has been advertised several years commencing in a small way, and has not only sustained its reputation, but its popularity has extended to all parts of the United States, and widely throughout foreign countries.

As before remarked, we, in common with the manufacturers of patent medicines, advertise my medicines. But how short-lived have been the thousands of these articles. And yet there are many persons who will continue to think that merit in the article is not essential to success.

Our course in many particulars has been quite different from that of any others. With over 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters from all sections, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent physicians, clergymen, statesmen, &c., we have not been in the habit of resorting to their publication in the newspapers. We do not do this for the reason that, as our article ranks as standard a remedy, it does not need to be propped up by certificates. We may, however, without too much deviation from our plan, present here a specimen or two selected by chance from the great number at hand. Read the following certificates of cures of years' standing:

Wethersfield, Conn., March 2, 1863.

Dr. W. H. Gregg—Dear Sir:—Having seen your advertisement of Constitution Water, recommended for Inflammation of the Kidneys and Irritation of the Bladder, having suffered for the past three years, and tried the skill of a number of physicians with only a temporary relief, I was induced to try your medicine. I procured one bottle of your agents at Hartford, Messrs. Lee, Sisson & Co., and when I had used half of it, to my suprise I found a great change in my health. I have used two bottles of it and am where I never expected to be in my life, well, and in good spirits. I cannot express my gratitude for it; I feel that it is all and more than you recommend it to be. May the blessing of God ever attend you in your labors of love. Yours, truly, Leonard S. Bigelow.

Danville, Penn. June 2, 1862.

Dr. Wm. H. Gregg—Dear Sir: In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured; soon after regaining my usual good health.

Yours, truly, J. V. L. De Witt.

This gentleman offers the following references attesting the facts of this case:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, Ex-Governor Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS. H. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Attorney-General, Harrisburgh, Penn.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, U. S. Attorney-General, Washington.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, Ex-Governor, Penn.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge U. S. Court.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, Ex-Governor California.
JOHN ARNOT, Jr., Elmira, N. Y.
Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM.
Brig.-Gen. TAYLOR, and thousands of others.

Of the whole number treated, as shown by our certificates, 8,526 were treated for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings. The average amount of medicines consumed, as per certificates, was seven bottles; the average term of suffering, one year and one month. Of this number, 380 were females, 247 children, and the balance males.

10,121 were treated for diseases arising from excesses: Habits of Dissipation, youthful imprudence, attended with various symptoms, among which will be found indisposition to exertion, weak nerves, dimness of vision, night sweats, pallid countenance, great mobility, restlessness, horror of society, no earnestness of manner. These symptoms, if allowed to continue, would undoubtedly result in epileptic fits, insanity or consumption. How many thousands of the young have died of these causes. Visit our almshouses, hospitals and prisons, and see the misery they produce. Out of these 10,121 there were 5,021 males, 3,710 females. The sex of the remaining number was not stated in letters. The average time of suffering was 4½ years; average age, 24 years; average amount of medicine consumed, 1½ bottles. In respect to ailments peculiar to women, the decline or change of life, this will be found invaluable. No family should be without it.

7,971 were treated for diseases of the blood arising from habits of dissipation. Of this number 2,24[illegible] were treated for Syphilis, 944 for humors in the blood, 1,333 for diseases of a secret nature in all their stages. In this class of complaints patients do not readily volunteer certificates, which accounts for the small number received. Of this number 4,219 were males and 2,200 were females; average age, 26 years and 2 months; average term of suffering, 3 months; average amount consumed, 9 bottles.

The above statistics are taken from a diary kept expressly for the purpose, and with great care.

The proprietors in making this statement, hope that their motive may be appreciated. A feeling that entire candor is due to all has prompted him to do so. We are well aware that many persons consider five or ten dollars expended in any kind of medicine for the benefit of their health a waste of money, and yet these same persons will expend hundreds of dollars in dress and dissipation, and think nothing of it. Such forget

That good health
Is true wealth.

To the suffering we would say, in conclusion, that we have had much to contend with, the objects being chiefly of this description. The expense of preparing our article is such that we could not afford to commission it as patent medicine manufacturers do, but have been compelled to sell for cash.

Consequently we have lost much by unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own or other articles on the reputation of mine. The merit of our preparation has, however, quietly pushed itself into favor; bnt you still need to exercise care to obtain my true preparation.

CONSTITUTION WATER
CONSTITUTION WATER
CONSTITUTION WATER
CONSTITUTION WATER
CONSTITUTION WATER
CONSTITUTION WATER
CONSTITUTION WATER
CONSTITUTION WATER
CONSTITUTION WATER
CONSTITUTION WATER
CONSTITUTION WATER
CONSTITUTION WATER
CONSTITUTION WATER
CONSTITUTION WATER
CONSTITUTION WATER
CONSTITUTION WATER
CONSTITUTION WATER
CONSTITUTION WATER
CONSTITUTION WATER
CONSTITUTION WATER
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
THE ONLY KONWN REMEDY FOR
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
DIABETES,
STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCOUS, OR MILKY DISCHARGES AFTER URINATING.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER,

STRANGURY AND BURNING, OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of the Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

We present the Constitution Water to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful for curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE $1.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Penn.,
IS NOT A
BAR-ROOM DRINK,
OR A
SUBSTITUTE FOR RUM,
OR AN
INTOXICATING BEVERAGE,
BUT A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
VEGETABLE EXTRACT,
A PURE TONIC,
FREE FROM ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT OR INJURIOUS DRUGS,
AND WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPLAINT,
DYSPEPSIA,
and JAUNDICE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, AND DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STOMACH.

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
WILL GIVE YOU
A GOOD APPETITE,
STRONG NERVES,
HEALTHY NERVES,
STEADY NERVES,
BRISK FEELINGS,
ENERGETIC FEELINGS,
HEALTHY FEELINGS,
A GOOD CONSTITUTION,
A STRONG CONSTITUTION,
A HEALTHY CONSTITUTION,
A SOUND CONSTITUTION.
WILL MAKE THE
WEAK……………………STRONG,
WILL MAKE THE
DELICATE……………………HEARTY,
WILL MAKE THE
THIN……………………STOUT,
WILL MAKE THE
DEPRESSED……………………LIVELY,
WILL MAKE THE
SALLOW COMPLEXION……………CLEAR.
WILL MAKE THE
DULL EYE………CLEAR AND BRIGHT.

Will prove a blessing in
EVERY FAMILY.
Can be used with perfect safety by
MALE OR FEMALE, OLD OR YOUNG.

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the cheapest whisky or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed, &c.

This class of Bitters has caused, and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death. BEWARE OF THEM.

For those who desire and WILL HAVE a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following recipe: Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, and mix with THREE QUARTS OF GOOD BRANDY OR WHISKY, and the result will be a preparation that will FAR EXCEL, in medicinal virtues and true excellence, any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will COST MUCH LESS. You will have all the virtues of HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, in connection with a GOOD article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

DELICATE CHILDREN,

Those suffering from MARASMUS, wasting away, with scarcely any flesh on their bones, are cured in a very short time; one bottle in such cases will have most surprising effect.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from fevers of any kind—these Bitters will renew your strength in a very short time.

FEVER AND AGUE.

The chills will not return if these Bitters are used. No person in a Fever and Ague District should be without them.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1862.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!
AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact, that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers, hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise would be lost.

The proprietors are daily receiving thankful letters from sufferers in the army and hospitals, who have been restored to health by the use of these Bitters, sent to them by their friends.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. Jackson" is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.

PRICES.

Large size $1 per bottle, or half dozen……………$5
Medium size 75c. per bottle, or half dozen……………$4

The large size, on account of the quantity the bottles hold, are much the cheaper.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
NO. 631 ARCH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
JONES & EVANS,
Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,
Proprietors.

For sale by druggists and dealers in every town in the United States.

New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRH

DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR,

—AND—

ALL DISEASES

—OF THE—

EYE, EAR,

—AND—

THROAT,

CURED BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the new Mode of Treatment." At his Office,

816 BROADWAY.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 Forsyth-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

Dear Sir: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most sceptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be puerile; but as a measure of precaution to induce all to call on you at once without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

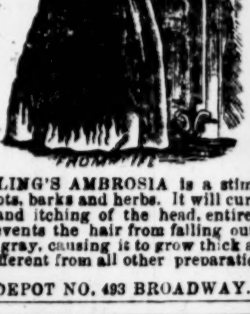
I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

GO AND SEE DR. H. H. STERLING.
No. 493 BROADWAY,
Where he has the AMBROSIA for sale which causes the hair to grow.



Dr. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head, entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

DEPOT NO. 493 BROADWAY.

ROMAN SCARFS FOR LADIES & CENTS

3 600 DOZ. PURE ROMAN SCARFS,
Made from the Purest and Softest Silk.

These are the most fashionable, elegant, and economical Scarfs ever imported, as they are reversible; one Scarf is as good as two.

They are much worn in Europe by both ladies and gentlemen. Can be worn with either pin or ring.

The whole lot will be retailed at
WHOLESALE PRICES!

1,000 doz. at $1 50 each; 2,000 doz. at $2 each. A single Scarf sent by mail on receipt of the above amount and six cents for postage.

S. W. H. WARD,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

STEEL COLLARS

ENAMELED WHITE,

Having the appearance and comfort of linen, have been worn in England for the last two years in preference to any other collar, as they are readily cleaned in one minute with a sponge.

To Military Men and Travelers they are invaluable.

Price $1 each, sent by post to any part of the Union on receipt of $1 15.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
AGENTS WANTED in every town in the Union.
S. W. H. WARD, Sole Agent for U. S., 387 B'way, N. Y.

FRENCH FLANNEL OVER SHIRTS.

The largest assortment in New-York, $2 75, $3, $3 75 each; all cut one yard long.

A single Shirt sent by mail on receipt of the cost. The cost of postage must be enclosed—63 cents for each Shirt. Send the size of your neck.

ENGLISH MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
$2, $2 25, and $2 50.
SCOTCH LAMB'S WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ALSO,
FINE WHITE SHIRTS
MADE TO MEASURE AT $24, $30, $36 AND $42 PER DOZEN.
SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions for self-measurement, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of shirts and collars, sent free everywhere.

S. W. H. WARD, from London,
No. 387 Broadway, New-York.

PEREGO'S

UNDER SHIRTS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES.
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
NO. 175 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.

The Department at Washington having filled all back orders for these Bonds, are now prepared to furnish them without the delay heretofore experienced.

6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

For sale at market rates.

The Coupons for November interest on Five-Twenty Bonds received, and credited at Market rate of Gold.

VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
GOVERNMENT AGENCY
FOR
THE NATIONAL LOAN.

WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, October, 1863.

This Bank has been appointed a Government Agent for the sale and distribution of United States 5.20 Bonds, and is now ready to receive orders and subscriptions for the same in Bonds to bearer, of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, or in Certificates of Registered Stock in the name of the applicant.

These Bonds will be furnished at par, interest to commence on the day we receive the money, and a commission of one-eighth of one per cent. will be allowed to banks, bankers, savings' banks and dealers in Government Securities.

The Government is now able to supply Bonds with very little delay, but for the greater convenience of the public, we propose to keep always on hand a full supply of Coupon Bonds, of the several denominations, for immediate delivery.

This Bank will also deal largely in all classes of Government Securities, and will, at all times, buy or sell them at very favorable rates.

Accounts opened with this Bank will receive the greatest care and attention, and interest will be allowed on deposits in cases specially agreed upon.

Our correspondence with all accessible points in the United States and Canadas, enables us to receive collections, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, &c., on as advantageous terms as any other institution in the country.

SAML. C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

INCREASED CAPITAL AND PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
OFFICE OF THE
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.
INCORPORATED IN 1823.
No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1863.

The President and Directors of this Company take pleasure in apprising the public that in order to meet more fully the demands of its customers the present Stockholders have been induced to subscribe the additional sum of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, making the present

CASH CAPITAL HALF A MILLION DOLLARS,

which has been paid in and invested in accordance with the requirements of General Insurance Law of this State, under the sanction and approval of William Barns, Esq., Superintendent Insurance Department.

The Company is now fully prepared with increased facilities, to issue policies against loss and damage by fire, and inland transportation, when the insured participate to the extent of three-fourths of the profits of the business without liability.

Policies, without participation, are issued at reduced rates of premium. Losses liberally adjusted and paid at the Office of the Company, or its various agencies, with that promptitude and equity which has characterized its business transactions during the past FORTY YEARS.

JAMES W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.
R. F. MASON, Superintendent Agencies.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

VAN VLECK & TUCKER, BANKERS,
No. 8 Broad-st., near Wall,
REDEEM
MARINE BANK, Chicago, Ill.,
MECHANICS BANK, Hardin, Ill.,
BANK OF ILLINOIS,
at one-half per cent discount.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 4 HANOVER-ST.

P. W. GALLAUDET,
NOTE BROKER,
No. 1 Wall-st., corner Broadway.

Buys and sells commercial paper on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt," approved Feb. 22, 1859, I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said Bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz., from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being Refunded Stock Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1, 1850, due or payable 1860, Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, issued to Hall Wilson, attorney; No. 9, issued to W. A. S. Van Duzer; Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to Ketchum, Son & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to W. H. Marston; Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H. Corwith; No. 51, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; No. 52, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to E. F. Leonard, attorney.

{L. S.} In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 29th day of September, 1863. RICHARD YATES, Governor.

By the Governor:
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
No. 34 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury-Notes,
Quartermasters checks and vouchers,

and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1863, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on Monday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of Harlem and S. D. N. Company will be held at the Company's office, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing a report of this year's proceedings and for electing a new Board of Directors, &c.

G. L. DASHWOOD, Secretary.

FORDHAM, Oct. 10, 1863.

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, BANKERS, NO. 21 NASSAU-ST., OFFER FOR SALE:

ATLANTIC GREAT WESTERN 7 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, (Ohio section) due 1876.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage 10 per Cent. Bonds; this Company pays the Coupons in Gold.

CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds, due 1898.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1863.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—The amount of the coupons due Nov. 1 on the above-named bonds has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.—Quartermasters' and Paymasters' Certificates; also Treasury Certificates for officers' and soldiers' Pay and Bounty, collected or cashed by

C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in and out of town, in sums of $5,000 to $150,000. Apply to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean,) No. 9 Pine-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to

WM. H. MARSTON, No. 86 Wall-st.

Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in and out of town, in sums of $5,000 to $150,000. Apply to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean,) No. 9 Pine-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
LIMITED.

Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with limited liability.

Authorized Capital.........ONE MILLION STERLING
In 20,000 Shares of £50 each.
Already Issued, 15,000 Shares of £50 each.

DIRECTORS.—Chairman—Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London, Deputy Chairman in London—Robert Gillespie, Jun., Esq., of the firm of Gillespies, Moffatt & Co., London. Deputy Chairman in Liverpool—Harold Littledale, Esq., of the firm of T. & H. Littledale & Co., Liverpool. Archibald Boyd, Esq., Director of the Union Bank, London; William James Fernie, Esq., of the Firm of Fernie Brothers & Co., Liverpool; John Gilchrist, Esq., of the firm of Gilchrist, Watt & Co., of Sydney, Director of the Union Bank of London, London; Wm. M. Neill, Esq., of the firm of Neill Brothers & Co., Manchester; John Pender, Esq., M. P., Manchester; Thos. Rees, Esq., of the firm of Woodward, Rees & Co., Liverpool; William Rennie, Esq., of the firm of Cavan, Lubbock & Co., London; Samuel Stitt, Esq., of the late firm of Stitt Brothers & Co., Liverpool.

LONDON—Manager, John Skinner, Esq.
LIVERPOOL—Manager, Wm. Williamson, Esq.

IN NEW-YORK.
WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Manager.
JOHN GALLOP, Esq., Assistant Manager.
J. W. CROSS, Esq., Second Assistant Manager.
Commercial Agents, Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

BANKERS.
LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
LIVERPOOL—The Bank of England.
MANCHESTER—The Bank of England.
INDIA AND CHINA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
NEW-YORK—THE BANK OF AMERICA.

SOLICITORS.
LONDON—Messrs. Cotterell & Sons.
LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Fletcher & Hull.
NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
(LIMITED.)

Having opened offices at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell and buy Sterling Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 63 Wall-st.

WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1863.

INTERNATIONAL
FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, held Oct. 15, 1863, it was resolved to make the Capital of said Company ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and that Books for Subscription to the same be opened Nov. 2, 1863, at the Banking House of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

DIRECTORS.
John S. Williams—Of Williams & Guion, New-York.
Charles A. Macy—Of Howes & Macy, New-York.
Vandeusen D. Mairs—Of David Dows & Co., New-York.
Joseph H. Cunningham, Jr.—Of Cuthbert & Cunningham, New-York.
Silvanus J. May—Of Josiah Macy's Sons, New-York.
Franklin Woodruff—Of Woodruff & Robinson, New-York.
John M. White—Of E. W. Tiers & Co., New-York.
Charles Pratt—Of Reynolds, Devoe & Pratt, New York.
John Camerden—Of Dollner, Potter & Co., New-York.
John E. Wylie—Of Wylie & Wade, New-York.
Warren G. Brown—Of Warren G. Brown, New-York.
Henry M. Curtis—Of Curtis & Crowell, New-York.
George Opdyke—Of George Opdyke & Co., New-York.
Aaron H. Rathbone—Of Rathbone, Bros. & Co., New-York.
John R. Platt—Of John R. Platt, New-York.
Louis Englehorn—Of Englehorn & Marsily, New-York.
James L. Hathaway—Of James L. Hathaway, New-York.
R. A. Witthaus—Of R. A. Witthaus & Co., New-York.
Russell Stebbins, Jr.—Of Schieffelin, Brothers & Co., New-York.
R. Cornell White—Of Lawton & White, New-York.
Elias Wade, Jr.—Of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., New-York.
Hewlett Scudder—Of Rudderow, Jones & Co., New-York.
Benjamin G. Arnold—Of Sturges, Bennet & Co., New-York.
Samuel Willetts—Of Willetts & Co., New-York.
Franklin E. Taylor—Of Woodward, Laurence & Co., New-York.
J. Laurence Elder—Of Havemeyer & Elder, New-York.
Thomas Rowe—Of T. & G. Rowe, New-York.
George D. Cragin—Of Cragin & Co., New-York.
Charles Lamson—Of Chas. H. Marshall & Co., New-York.
L. E. Amsinck—Of L. E. Amsinck & Co., New-York.
O. W. F. Randolph—Of O. W. F. Randolph, New-York.
Geo. W. Elder—Of Geo. W. Elder & Co., New-York.
Charles Luling—Of Charles Luling & Co., New-York.
George Merrill—Of O. H. Gordon & Co., New-York.
John Bryan—Of Arkenburg & Bryan, New-York.
James Fraser—Of Thomas Fraser, Brother & Co., New-York.
Eben Sutton—Of Sutton, Smith & Co., New-York.
W. P. Brintnall—Of F. Skinner & Co., New-York and Boston.
Eben Wright—Of J. S. & E. Wright & Co., Boston.
James Read—Of Read & Gardner, Boston.
George O. Carpenter—Of Benker & Carpenter, Boston.
Joseph B. Glover—Of Joseph B. Glover & Co., Boston.
Peter Butler, do.
Thomas Ridgway—Pres't Girard Life Ins. & Trust Co., Philadelphia.
Seth J. Comly—Of Budd & Comly, Philadelphia.
Isaac M. Pennock—Of Pennock, Ball & Co., Pittsburgh.
William Bagaley—Of William Bagaley, Pittsburgh.
Sebastian D. Lawrence—Of Lawrence & Co., N. London.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, held pursuant to legal notice at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, Saturday, Oct. 24, A. D., 1863, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That, for the sole purpose of settling and compromising the claims against this Company and not admitting any legal liability thereon, this Board is ready to accept the terms proposed in the communications before it, viz.: To issue and exchange one new share of its stock for two of the spurious shares held by any owner thereof in good faith, and without notice or fault, to be received in full settlement thereof, and of all claims of every kind connected therewith, and for the moneys paid or advanced thereon, and for any supposed negligence or breach of duty; and to increase the capital stock of the Company not exceeding one million of dollars for that purpose; provided, these terms shall be agreed to, in writing, by the holders and owners of such claims, on or before the 16th day of November next.

Attest, E. S. ABERNETHY, Secretary,
N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1863.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1863, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds, the Interest Bonds and the Equipment Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, at the Bank of the Republic. The Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., due Nov. 1, 1863, on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, at this office, to the persons in whose names the stock shall stand at the time of the closing of the transfer books on the 24th inst. The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed from and after the 24th day of October instant, until the morning of the 4th day of November next. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. BOODY, President.

OFFICE TRUSTEES LOGANSPORT, PEORIA AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1863.

HOLDERS OF PEORIA AND OQUAKA Railroad Bonds, Eastern Extension, issued to J. Newton Perkins and William H. Osborne, Nos. 501 to 750 inclusive, are requested to send to this office the Coupons Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, for which receipts will be given, agreeable to terms of consolidation.

CHARLES L. FROST,
H. G. MARQUAND, } Trustees.
EDWARD WESTON,

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

HICKSVILLE AND COLD SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An election for Thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held in Room No. 13 Insurance Buildings, corner of Wall and William sts., on MONDAY, Nov. 9. The polls will be opened at 2 o'clock and remain open one hour.

WALTER R. T. JONES, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1863.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1863, FROM Funded Coupon Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date. Coupons from Bonds registered will be paid only to parties in whose name they are registered, or upon their written order.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD CO.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. 4th-av. and 26th-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1863.

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., No. 12 WALL-ST., Oct. 28, 1863.

THE COUPONS OF THE PREFERRED Second Mortgage Series B, and of the Income Bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, due on the 1st of November, 1863, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of North America, less the Government tax.

W. D. GRISWOLD, President.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1863.

THE OUTSTANDING MATURED BONDS of the Cleveland and Toledo, Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation at VERMILYE & CO.'S, No. 44 Wall-st.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE PREFERRED Second Mortgage Series B, and of the Income Bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, due on the 1st of November, 1863, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of North America, less the Government tax. W. D. GRISWOLD, President.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1863.

THE OUTSTANDING MATURED BONDS of the Cleveland and Toledo, Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Companies, will be paid on

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF A REQUISITION from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Oct. 10, 1863, the stockholders of the Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New-York, are called upon and required to pay in to said Company, at its office, No. 130 Broadway, in said City, on or before the first day of December, A. D. 1863, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or fifty per cent. of the par value of the capital stock of said Company, in order to make the capital of said Company equal to the amount fixed by its charter. In case of refusal or neglect of any stockholder to pay his or her proportion of the amount so called for, the said Company will require the return of the original certificate of stock held by such stockholder, in order to issue, in lieu thereof, a new certificate for such number of shares as the said stockholder may be entitled to in the proportion of fifty per centum of said original certificate.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 128 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 2d day of November next. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock, and kept open until 2 o'clock P. M.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will take place at the Banking-house Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of November next, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. 6 per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

MADISON, Oct. 28, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Coupons due 1st November next on the Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis and Madison Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of J. & S. Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st., New-York.

F. H. SMITH, President.

LOST—$1,100 5-20 COUPON BONDS—NO. 58,106, $1,000, and No. 27,748, $100. Any person finding the above bonds will be suitably rewarded by returning them to the loser, EUGENE A. LIVINGSTON, Tivoli, Dutchess County, N. Y., or to CLARKSON & CO., No. 48 Pine-st.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Coupons due Nov. 1, 1863, detached from the above bonds, will be paid on and after that day at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

RAILROAD COUPONS WANTED.—Coupons of the Peoria and Oquaka Railroad Company; Illinois Central Railroad Division, to No. 7, purchased by H. C. TANNER, No. 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD CO.
DIVIDEND NUMBER SIX.

A dividend of four dollars per share, in cash, free from Government tax, is declared payable on the 16th of November proximo, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 30th of October. The transfer books will be closed from that date to the morning of 17th November.

Persons holding stock registered at the transfer agency in Boston, will receive their dividends at the office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer & Brother, in Boston; those holding stock registered at the transfer agency, in New-York, will receive their dividends at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York; all other shareholders will receive their dividends at the Treasurer's office, in Chicago.

Stockholders who do not receive by mail circulars informing them of this dividend and of their rights to take new stock at par, can receive one by writing to the undersigned at Chicago, or to EDWARD L. BAKER, Chairman, Boston.

AMOS S. HALL, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12, 1863.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1863.

A DIVIDEND ON THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company of Four (4) per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the six months ending Nov. 1, next, payable at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, on the 20th day of October next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed Oct. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen Oct. 21 at 9 o'clock A. M.

All dividends not called for by the 20th of November next will be paid at this office in sight exchange on New-York, or current funds, at the option of the stockholder.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, O., Oct. 12, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free of Government Tax, on the full shares of the Capital Stock of this Company appearing on the books at the close of business on the 31st inst., payable at this office on and after Nov. 10 next. The Transfer Books will be closed Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Nov. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M.

O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable, free of Government Tax, on and after the 2d day of Nov. next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to Nov. 2.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (4) was this day declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the first Monday of November proximo, free of Government tax. By order.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE CO.,
No. 33 WHITEHALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Company is this day declared payable, free of Government tax, on and after second of November next. The transfer books will be closed from 24th inst. to Nov. 2.

F. J. OGDEN, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C U R T A I N S.

New Styles, 1863. Swiss Lace, Nottingham Lace, Leno Lace, Muslin, Brocatelle, Reps, Terry Cloth, Japanese do., Damask, Cornices, and all other Trimmings.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway, N. Y.

W I N D O W   S H A D E S.

New Styles, Gold, Opaque, White, Buff, Green, Blue, Holland, Bray's Patent Fixtures, and all other approved styles.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

WEDDING CARDS.

MRR. MRS. UNION. MISS E. LOVE.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT AND EXERCISE with Patent Cantering Horses.

Along the road you cantering go,
Five or six miles an hour, or so;
You've only to rise and sit as you ride,
The horse by his bridle you easily guide.

S. W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN another State, without publicity or the necessity of change of residence. Incompatibility of temper, desertion, &c., sufficient cause. Advice free and confidential. Apply to H. BATEMAN, Counsellor-at-Law, No. 658 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—21 STANDS OF STEINthorp's patent candle moulds—90 moulds to each stand, 2 hydraulic presses—10 inch ram. Also, one of Stephens' patent self-acting oil strainer. For particulars inquire of CHARLES FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, tin, lead, zinc, spelter, copper, &c., for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE mantels, roofing slate, billiard beds, tiling, marble and slate slabs, &c., &c. The trade supplied. WEST CASTLETON SLATE CO., No. 412 Broadway, N. Y.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON, ASSORTED NOS.; Imitation Russia Iron, of Alan Wood & Co. manufacture. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business; no drug-store within a circle of a mile; 5,000 inhabitants. Inquire No. 301 Broadway, for 3 days.

mantels, roofing slate, billiard beds, tiling, marble and slate slabs, &c., &c. The trade supplied. WEST CASTLETON SLATE CO., No. 412 Broadway, N. Y.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON, ASSORTED NOS.; Imitation Russia Iron, of Alan Wood & Co. manufacture. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. M. CORPS,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 2d day of December next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1864, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster of the Corps, Philadelphia, Penn., free of charge to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be required, viz.:

CLASS No. 1.

14,000 yards Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool dyed.)
3,500 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.
150 yards Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

CLASS NO. 2.

6,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for oversacks, all wool, (indigo wool dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
18,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool (indigo wool dyed) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.
1,000 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh 4 pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, 4 inches long in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.
7,000 pair of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh 3 pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS NO. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen for pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.
10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.
16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

CLASS NO. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps complete (except pompons.)
1,200 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 5 inches in circumference.
4,500 Fatigue Caps, with covers, to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool dyed.
1,500 Stocks.

CLASS NO. 5.

600 gross Coat Buttons, (eagle.)
200 gross Jacket Buttons, (eagle.)
100 gross Vest Buttons, (eagle.)
1,000 pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
150 sets Epaulet Bullion for Sergeants and Corporals.
1,400 sets Epaulet Bullion for privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
5,000 yards Yellow Binding.
4,000 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for Musicians.
40 Drums, tenor, complete.
40 Drum Slings.
150 Batter Drum Heads.
30 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
50 sets of Drum Snares.
38 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

CLASS NO. 6.

10,000 pairs Army Boots, infantry pattern.

CLASS No. 7.

1,200 Cartridge Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
250 Sword Frogs.

CLASS No. 8.

1,400 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
400 Musket Slings.

CLASS No. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.: Watch coats, sergeants' corporals' musicians' and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woolen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks, and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster's Office Marine Corps, No. 1,220 Spruce-street, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, New-York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order until the second order, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on until the contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ———, of ———, in the State of ——— and ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

E. F., Witness. ———, 1863.

I hereby certify that the above-named ——— ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to the office for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specifically stated in the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1864," and addressed to

Major WM. B. SLACK,
Quartermaster M. C., Washington.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 2d of November next, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City—

Cavalry boots, sewed.
Cavalry boots, pegged.
Ordnance Sergeants' chevrons.
Hospital Stewards' chevrons.
Sergeant-Majors' chevrons, artillery, cavalry and infantry.
Quartermasters' Sergeants' chevrons, artillery, cavalry and infantry.
First Sergeants' chevrons, artillery, cavalry and infantry.
Sergeants' chevrons, artillery, cavalry and infantry.
Corporals' chevrons, artillery, cavalry and infantry.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries. A proper guaranty must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of the contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for furnishing boots or chevrons," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventh-st. Wharf,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 Broadway,
NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 28, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 12th of November next, for furnishing by contract, at Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

Shelter Tents, of cotton or linen duck, samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will, however, present sample of the material of which they propose to make their tents, and state the number they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Shelter Tents," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
U. S. Army.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25.) The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 19, 1863.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE undersigned, until Monday noon, Nov. 2, 1863, for furnishing this Department with the following articles, viz.:

Boots;
Corset Jeans, (Bleached;)
Brown Sheeting,
Linen Linings, (Gray or Brown
Brown Holland;
Worsted Lace, ⅜ in., Blue, Scarlet and Yellow;
Machine Thread, (Linen on Spools,) Nos. 40, 50, 60 and 70;
White Cotton Twine;
Manila Rope, ¾ in., for Tents
Spades.

To be delivered at the Inspection Depot in this city, on or before the 30th day of November, 1863, in good, new packages, free of charge.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, and must distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery. A guarantee, signed personally by two responsible parties, and agreeing that the bidder will furnish the supplies if an award is made to him, must accompany each proposal.

The goods will be inspected as heretofore.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Nov. 2, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Inspection Rooms, and bidders are invited to be present.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. THOMAS SWORDS, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1863:

For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 48.
For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 12.
For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 24.
For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 37.
For building new tender for Engine Company No. 52.
For building new tender for Exempt Engine Company.
For rebuilding steam fire-engine for use of Engine Company No. 29.
New hand-engine for use of Engine Company No. 44.
Rebuilding hose-carriage for Company No. 30.
For building carriage for Hose Company No. 55.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Oct. 23, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, NO. SEVEN.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until Saturday, Oct. 31, 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase, at not less than their par value, of the whole or any part of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 7," authorized by an ordinance of the Corporation, passed Oct. 9, 1863, and an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1871.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price for one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 7," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 10, 1863.

HARBOR DEFENCE.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The Commissioners for Harbor and Frontier Defence of the State of New-York hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Engineer's office, No. 47 Exchange-place, (Room No. 30,) for the construction of timber rafts or boats for harbor defence, including the materials therefor, and for their delivery at the Narrows or such other point near New-York Harbor as may be designated. Plans and specifications will be exhibited at the above office on and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, and all necessary explanations made by the Engineer. By order of the Board of Commissioners.

W. W. EVANS, Engineer.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES

will be attended to during the coming season on liberal terms, by

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
No. 14 Pine-st.

10 years with ADRIAN H. MULLER.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A pair of black Canadian ponies, 13½ hands, 7 and 8 years old, believed to be sound and kind in all harness.

Also, an extension-top barouche; seats four persons; in good order. Also, a set of double harness.

Also, large brown horse, 16 hands, heavy mane and tail, 8 years old, sound and kind in single and double harness; is a good saddle-horse.

A pair of gray carriage horses, 15¾ hands high, about 9 years old, warranted sound, gentle and kind in single and double harness; one of them can be used as a saddle horse.

Also, bay horse, 7 years old, 15¾ hands, warranted sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and an excellent saddle-horse.

Also, a bay horse, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, warranted sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and has been used in a private family as a lady's saddle-horse.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at our sales-room, No. 23 Nassau-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets; carved rosewood suite in crimson and gold brocatelle; carved oak extension dining table; rosewood corner etageres; carved oak marble-top buffet; carved oak dining-room chairs; rosewood bookcases; lace window curtains; gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors; rosewood chairs, in green figured brocatelle; delaine W. curtains; rosewood marble-top etagere; carved rosewood wardrobes; B. W. extension dining table; carved rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads; mahogany chairs in hair-cloth; easy chairs in reps; black walnut and mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus; lace W. curtains; gilt frame engravings, &c. Also, six sewing machines. Also, several very fine upright and square pianos, made by celebrated makers, china, crockery and glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 9th day of November, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner ST. GEORGE, consisting of

FLOUR,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
LEATHER,
BRANDY,
GIN,
JAMAICA RUM,
&c., &c.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES, TALLOW AND HORNS.

Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 11 o'clock A. M., at storehouse No. 17 Albany-st., near West.

185 Green Salted HIDES.
8 Casks TALLOW.
32 Casks, containing 4,336 HORNS.

Sale positive; terms cash. Sale by order

Col. H. B. EATON,
A. C. G. of Subsistence, U. S. A.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 9th day of November, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the schooner *St. George,* her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at Public Auction, on the 10th day of November, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Southern Naval Store Yard, Brooklyn, 267 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, part of the cargo of the steamer Emma.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Dated Oct. 29, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas,* to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1863, at 12 o'clock, on board Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, schooner *Lady's Delight,* her tackle, apparel, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

ROBT. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS—VELVET BONNETS—AT L. BINNS'S Millinery, No. 441 Broadway. Dress bonnets, theatre bonnets, jocky hats—new styles—retailed at wholesale prices. Mourning bonnets; old hats repaired; ribbons.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

ING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PROvide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES.
Fourteen miles from New-York, on the Hudson.
Incorporated by
THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,

Is now open. The trustees have founded this Institution primarily for the education of their own daughters; their plans admit a limited number of pupils from abroad.

The fact that it is not established for pecuniary gain offers more than ordinary guarantees that its patronage will be turned solely to the benefit of those who may avail themselves of its advantages.

All the arrangements are made with a view to deserve success.

The School can be visited daily by several trains of the Hudson River Railroad.

For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or to HENRY F. SPAULDING, Secretary, No. 63 Park-place, New-York; or to the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, on the premises.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

Number of boarders limited to 35. Superior advantages offered. Pupils received at any time and charged from date of entrance. Terms $140 per annum. Catalogues at Mr. J. P. Worstell's, No. 251 Broadway, or at the Institute.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.,
Principal.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
EDWARDS' PLACE,
STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.

The Winter Session will begin on MONDAY, October 5, 1863. A few vacancies remain to be filled.

HENRY THOMAS HUNTER. FERDINAND HOFFMAN.

Mr. HUNTER can be seen at No. 54 W. 17th-st., N. Y., until the 21st inst.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

$42 dollars pays for 14 weeks' board, furnished room, fuel and washing, with common English branches. Colossal brick buildings. For nine years the best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Graduates courses for both ladies and gentlemen. A superior Business College for young men—*equal to the best.* Winter term, Dec. 3. For catalogues with full particulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter Term of this School will commence on WEDNESDAY, 4th of November next.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen
SEPTEMBER 23.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,
STAMFORD, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 9.
For circulars apply to PRINCIPAL.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

MRS. JOHN W. SLIGH'S

Boarding and Day School, for *twenty* young ladies, No. 52 West 18th-st.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, FOR 16 BOYS,
BROOKFIELD, CONN.
Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, on Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of McDougal-st., (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.) Pupils of all ages, preparing for business or college, come daily to this Institute, from all parts of New-York and the adjacent cities. Catalogues of terms, &c., had at the Institute, (now in session, which parents are invited to visit,) at the Broadway bookstores, or by addressing the Rector, No. 218 4th-st., New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses and by eminent Professors from New-York. References—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn., and Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

DR F. BERTHET AND D. G. FANNING'S school, No. 927 Broadway, cor. of 21st-st., late Parker & Berthet, will open Sept. 7, with primary department and gymnasium. For circulars inquire of Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, Christern No. 763, and at the Institution.

JOHN McMULLEN'S SCHOOL—AT NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 843, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The forty-second Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. For particulars apply to

D. S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE, (FOR LADIES,) Port Jervis, Orange County, on Erie Railroad, commences Sept. 23. For circulars address Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 843, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Board and tuition, $80 per term of five months, commencing Nov. 1.

A. B. LOCKWOOD.
B. F. BROWN.

MOUNT KISCO MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE is a first-class Boys' Boarding School. Address, for circulars, A. B. WIGGIN, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL REceives pupils above seven years, preparing them for business, college, West Point and Naval Academy. 7th-av. cars pass the school.

MRS. PARKER'S INSTITUTE FOR THE Light Gymnastics, Dr. Dio Lewis' system, opens Oct. 7 at No. 29 East 29th-st., Hall of the Home for the Friendless. For circulars as to terms, &c., apply at the Hall.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR YOUR CHILDREN?—Circulars of several good schools are deposited, for your free use, with

MR. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st.

REDDING INSTITUTE, REDDING, CONN.—A well-known boarding school for boys. Catalogues at No. 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

MISS S. J. RUSSELL HAS A SCHOOL for girls and kindergarten for children, at No. 1,248 Broadway.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys is at No. 1,142 Broadway, near 26th-st. Call from 9 to 12 A. M.

CHILTON HILL BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.—The Fall term commenced Sept. 7. J. YOUNG, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Fall and Winter Term will commence MONDAY, Oct. 5, 1863. Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A PROFESSOR OF MODERN and ancient languages, of music and drawing, who is also an efficient finishing tutor, desires an engagement from 12 to 3, or from 5 to 10 P. M. Best of references. Address F. M., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN lady, (Protestant,) who has resided several years in Paris, desires an engagement as resident governess in this City; she is perfectly competent to instruct in English, French, music and drawing; unexceptionable City references. Address J. F., Box No. 1,126 Post-office.

A TUTOR WANTED—WHO CAN DEVOTE two or three hours a day to the instruction of a lad of 17, in English branches and French. Address, stating references and terms, TUTOR, Box No. 424 Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A TEACHER OF EXPERIence—graduate of Columbia College—offers his services as teacher of the Classics and Mathematics. Address M. A., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT to Wall-st. ferry. A private family, having a large, well-furnished room, will accommodate a single gentleman. Address, with real name and place of business, E. J., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—UNTIL MAY OR LONGER, by a party of four adults, two gentlemen and their wives, in a good central neighborhood, not above Madison-square. A second floor, with parlor and bedrooms communicating, preferred. The rooms must be well furnished and the table good. References of first-class will be given and expected. Address, with terms and other particulars, W., Box No. 2,927 U. S. Post-office.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, in a new house, where there is but one family, or would let the third floor to a small American family. Inquire at No. 512 West 35th-st., west of 10th-av.

TO LET—NO 9 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, ELEGANTly furnished rooms, en suite, with private table only, offering unsurpassed advantages to desirable parties.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, with or without board, at No. 117 East 20th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Fall and Winter season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure and dry. Liberal table. Invent rooms and stable. Reference required. Address B. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

MILITARY.

COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.
Rooms No. 293 Broadway.
FINAL NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

Notice is hereby given to all persons, firemen, policemen, militiamen and indigents, claiming relief under the provisions of the County Substitute and Relief Ordinance, adopted by the Board of Supervisors and approved by the Mayor, Aug. 28, 1863, that the business of this office will be finally closed on the 31st of October instant, and no relief will be granted after that date.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.
} County Com.
CORNELIUS CORSON, } Clerks.
GEORGE L. THOMPSON,

Notice is hereby given to all persons, firemen, policemen, militiamen and indigents, claiming relief under the provisions of the County Substitute and Relief Ordinance, adopted by the Board of Supervisors and approved by the Mayor, Aug. 28, 1863, that the business of this office will be finally closed on the 31st of October instant, and no relief will be granted after that date.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.

POLITICAL.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
EMBRACING THE
NINTH, ELEVENTH, SIXTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WARDS.

The undersigned would respectfully urge upon you the necessity of prompt and efficient individual effort to secure the return from this District to the State Senate, of a thoroughly loyal and unexceptionable representative.

In WILLIAM LAIMBEER, Jr., the nominee of the Union Convention of this District, we have a candidate whose character and qualifications are unquestionable, and upon whose official course we can rely, with full confidence that [illegible] demands the return from this District to the State Senate.

We have known Mr. LAIMBEER for years, and would earnestly commend him to the favor of the electors of this Senatorial District, without regard to party, as a gentleman of high character, fine abilities and [illegible] in public life, and whose qualifications are unquestionable. We know him to be earnestly loyal and every way worthy and capable, and that if elected he will stand firmly by the National Government [illegible] the honor of our State, and watchfully guard the interests of the City.

GEORGE OPDYKE,
PETER COOPER,
DR. E. PARMLY,
JAMES HARPER,
[illegible]
GEO. W. BLUNT,
[illegible]
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,
JAMES KELLY,
JONATHAN STURGES,
FRANK E. HOWE,
J. S. BENNETT,
NATH. HAYDEN,
PARKER HANDY,
OTIS D. SWAN,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
HIRAM BARNEY,
[illegible]
D. L. SUYDAM,
[illegible]
G. ALBINOLA,
EDWARD KERNEYS,
BYAM K. STEVENS, Jr.,
D. GREEN PEARSON,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
GEORGE STARR,
[illegible]
E. D. SMITH,
and 150 others.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For Register,
JOHN KEYSER.

For Recorder,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

For Supervisor,
HENRY SMITH.

For Surrogate,
ISAAC DAYTON.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
JOSIAH SUTHERLAND.

[illegible]
HENRY HILTON.

For Justice of Marine Court,
FLORENCE McCARTHY.

LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE
UNANIMOUS NOMINATION FOR
SENATOR OF SIXTH DISTRICT,
WILLIAM LAIMBEER, Jr.
NOMINATING COMMITTEE.
A. A. VALENTINE,
A. HAWLEY HEATH,
CHAS. H. SMITH,
NATHANIEL SMITH,
EDMUND STEPHENSON,
ADAM W. SPIES,
JOHN C. MONTGOMERY,
JAMES KELLY,
DENNIS HENNESSY,
A. A. VALENTINE, Chairman.
CHAS. H. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1863.

FOR JUDGES
OF THE SUPERIOR
COURT,
SAMUEL B. GARVIN
AND
JOHN H. McCUNN.

GRAND
UNION RATIFICATION MEETING.
SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
EIGHTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the loyal citizens of the above District will be held at the [illegible] of Broadway and 24th-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, for the purpose of ratifying the UNION NOMINATIONS for SENATOR and ASSEMBLY. The following gentlemen will be present and address the meeting:

Col. John Cochrane, Hon. Horace Greeley,
Col. Frank E. Howe, Hon. Fred. A. Conkling,
George W. Blunt, Esq., Hon. E. Delafield Smith,
Hon. B. F. Manierre, Hon. Chas. S. Spencer.

The Union Citizens of the District are cordially invited to participate.

WM. ATKINSON,
JAMES M. THOMPSON, } Committee
WM. DRUMMOND, } of
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, } Arrangements.
ROBERT A. DIMMICK.

UNION NOMINATION.
FOR SENATOR,
SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
NINTH, FIFTEENTH, SIXTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WARDS.
WILLIAM LAIMBEER, Jr.

UNANIMOUS UNION
NOMINATION.
For Justice of the Superior Court,
JAMES W. WHITE.

UNION AND PEOPLE'S UNION.
Nomination for Member of Assembly,
Eleventh District—Twentieth Ward,
JOHN V. GRIDLEY.

UNION CANDIDATE.
For Member of Assembly—Fifth District of Kings County,
(IXth, XIth and XXth Wards of Brooklyn,)
THEOPHILUS C. CALLICOT.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.
For Justice of the Superior Court,
JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH,
now Chief Justice.

POLITICIANS.—I PROPOSE TO DO YOUR Printing cheaper than any other house in this City, or make no charge whatever. Call and see me. Small cards in large quantities, 50 cents 1,000. Everything else, no matter what, equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY, No. 13 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Printing at moderate prices.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HAMMER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE ALE BREWERY.

HARLEM, Oct. 28, 1863.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HAMMER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the undersigned, our Mr. Hammer having withdrawn.

The business will be continued by WM. T. RYERSON and JOSHUA H. BATES, under the firm of RYERSON & BATES, and all claims against the late firm will be paid by Ryerson & Bates.

A. HAMMER,
WM. T. RYERSON,
JOSHUA H. BATES.

FULTON WHITE LEAD MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Office and Store No. 36 Dey-st., New-York.

We are offering Lead and Zinc, of our own manufacture, which we warrant equal in body, purity, color and durability to any in market, and on as favorable terms. We also import English White Lead and French Zinc, which we sell at the lowest market price.

WILLIAMS & GILLETT, Sole Agents.

FISH'S PATENT
LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.
Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping, with the flame that lights the room.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
For descriptive pamphlet and price list, address W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 208 Pearl-st., N. Y. Agents wanted.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

DRY GOODS

UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY,
OFFERS TO HIS NUMEROUS PATRONS A LARGE VARIETY OF
FASHIONABLE FURNISHING GOODS,
IN STYLES AND QUALITIES BEYOND COMPETITION.
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
GLOVES AND [illegible]
FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
UNION RIDING BELTS, ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, KNIT GAITERS,
UMBRELLAS,
WALKING CANES,
HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT [illegible], HOSE,
[illegible]
INFANTS' MERINO STOCKINGS,
BALMORAL HOSE,
SHETLAND FALLS,
[illegible]
INFANTS' BOOTS,
COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.
An elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured upon the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

1863. FASHIONS IN LADIES'
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS,
ROTONDS,
WRAPPERS,
And CHILDREN'S OUTER GARMENTS for November and December wear, made of the
LEADING FABRICS,
BOTH OF FRENCH, GERMAN
AND
ENGLISH MANUFACTURE,
AT RETAIL.
GEO. CAREY,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
W. B. [illegible], Superintendent.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS.

At the best [illegible] ladies' and misses' English and German [illegible] and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jouvin's and other [illegible], a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, sontags, [illegible] N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids [illegible] ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—NEW STYLES IN [illegible] ribbons, bonnet and trimming [illegible] and embroidery braids, buttons, cords and [illegible], a great variety of plain and [illegible] collars and cuffs, [illegible] the largest, cheapest and best assorted stock of small wares, combs, brushes, hair-nets and fancy goods in the City; French kid gloves, only $1; zephyr worsted, less than any other store, in large or small quantities. ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th st.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CHEAPER THAN EVER—[illegible] all colors; regular price, [illegible] cents; 10,000 pounds of the finest quality, all colors. Also, needles, canvas, patterns, [illegible] Splendid assortment of embroidered slippers and hand made Sontags, at a low price, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

PIANOS. MUSIC.
READ THIS. NEARLY IMPOSSIBLE, BUT TRUE.

Our world-renowned PIANOS—the result of all modern improvements—are offered now at extremely low rates. All Pianos warranted for five years, and taken back if not suitable. Our prices are from $250 upward. Dealers and Teachers will find it to their own profit by recommending our Pianos.

MUSIC.—In spite of the high premium on gold and 30 per cent. duties, we concluded to sell all foreign and domestic Music of every description at only 2c. to 3c. per page, (nearly ¼ of the former prices.)

All orders from the country promptly filled, and mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price.

F. A. WUNDERMANN, No. 629 Broadway, N. Y.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.
All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $70 to $600. A vast improvement on everything of the Melodeon or Harmonium kind. See written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent artists and organists of leading cities to the great excellence of these instruments, and the superiority to all others of their class for private and public use. Also, Melodeons from $60 to $170 each. Illustrated Catalogues sent free. Warerooms Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York. Address MASON BROTHERS.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY.—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical Instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

PRINCE & CO.'S MELODEONS AND SCHOOL ORGANS.—The subscriber, agent for the sale of these celebrated instruments, has removed to No. 538 Broadway. Pianofortes and Melodeons, new and secondhand, for sale at wholesale or retail, or for rent. Sheet Music and Music Books, wholesale and retail. S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher.

A SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR SALE—Highly finished, rich full tone, carved legs, round corners, and all the modern improvements, city maker; stool and cover to accompany it; the whole nearly new; satisfactory reasons for selling. [illegible]

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST CLASS PIANOS for sale and to rent, on [illegible] terms, at No. 758 Broadway.

GROVESTEEN & CO.'S PIANO FOR[illegible] rooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., [illegible] New-York. [illegible] Pianos warranted for five years.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 100 WELL-MADE AND durable second-hand pianos, suitable for South American trade. J. C. DAYTON, No. 467 Broome-st.

DANCING.

G. [illegible] DANCING CLASSES, [illegible] Additional classes for children to meet on Mondays and Thursdays, will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 19, at 4 P. M.

PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 292 4th-av. [illegible] Private lessons daily.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES.
No. 33 [illegible] All the [illegible]

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—$40,000 WILL PURCHASE A VERY valuable factory property, [illegible] adjoining, in a healthy part of this City; the whole built by day's work in the most substantial manner; the building [illegible] four stories high, [illegible] the engine, 25 horse power, boiler, shafting and belting are nearly new, of the very best make. [illegible] Address FACTORY, Box No. 1?? Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS residence of Charles A. Meigs, [illegible] Bedford, Brooklyn, together with about sixteen lots of ground and stable. The house is about 40 feet square, [illegible] 16 rooms, [illegible] and replete with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, bath, &c. The grounds are tastefully arranged with shrubbery and the choicest fruit trees [illegible] Inquire on the premises, or at No. 50 [illegible], New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STATEN ISLAND OIL AND Candle property, situated on Prince's Bay; about two acres of land, with large and spacious buildings thereon; [illegible] FOX, No. [illegible] Bowery.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—DESIRABLE building sites and improved property, situated in Hudson County, N. J., [illegible] Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries [illegible] apply to [illegible] FITTON, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A LARGE PLOT of ground in the [illegible] Ward, Brooklyn, being one entire block, with water front, suitable for a large [illegible] storage business. Apply to [illegible] No. 37 Wall-st., New-York, or JOSEPH R. THOMAS, foot of North 12th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone [illegible] house, situate 125 East [illegible] st. [illegible]

FACTORY PROPERTY WANTED. [illegible]

LOT WANTED—NOT LESS THAN 50 BY [illegible] on which to build a factory [illegible] Address Box No. 2,290 Post-office. [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FIFTH-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The large elegant English basement brown-stone house and lot on the westerly side of 5th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., known as No. 124. It is fitted up with every convenience necessary to a first-class residence. [illegible] with entrance in 18th-st., and all throughout in the best order and condition. The said house was owned and occupied as a residence by the late Dr. William B. Moffat, who spared no expense in rendering it the handsomest and most complete, as it is the most commodious, of its class in the City. The fresco decorations are most elaborate and in the highest style of art. [illegible] Inquire at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Office No. 4.

CHOICE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—[illegible]

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—[illegible]

NO. 186 CHURCH-ST.—THIS SUBSTANTIAL [illegible] three-story brick building and lot of ground for sale. It is situated on the westerly side of Church-st., between Franklin and White sts. [illegible] Apply at Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway, Office No. 4, or to R. E. MOUNT, Jr., No. 11 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEATS, LARGE [illegible] over 200 acres of land [illegible] fine out-buildings, greenhouses attached, beautifully located on high ground, the most desirable property, perhaps, to be found in the State. Also, a number of farms, from 50 acres up to 250 acres; village houses and gardens; beautiful building sites for gentlemen's country seats. All these are worthy of any one who is desirous of purchasing country property. For further information apply to S. D. BUNTING, Waverly House, Madison, Morris County, N. J.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to RIDLEY WATTS, Executor, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH FURNITURE if desired, the elegant residence, with 14 lots, overlooking the Hudson; five minutes' walk of Manhattanville; the house is well built and has every modern improvement; stable attached.
VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 14 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—Situated in the village of Tremont, 8 miles from New-York; contains 14 rooms, with about 2 acres of choice fruit; stables, green-house, &c. Also, several choice building lots for sale very cheap. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARM AND BUILDING LOTS.—A desirable improved farm and several handsomely located plots for dwellings, at Boiling Spring, N. J., only 30 minutes by Erie Railroad from New-York City. Place healthy and rapidly improving. Apply at No. 263 Washington-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF HARRISON, intersected by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and the road from Rye Neck to White Plains, about one mile northeast from Mamaroneck Depot, near Rye, containing 65 acres, well divided. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN G. HAVILAND, Brevoort Insurance Co., No. 70 Wall-st., or of the proprietor, SAMUEL HAVILAND, on the premises. Terms easy.

TO LET.

TO LET.—IN A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, THE whole of the second floor; hot and cold water, bath room, all connecting. A private table if desired. Apply at No. 62 University-place. Also rooms for Single Gentlemen.

TO LET—STORE FLOOR AND BASEMENT IN iron front building No. 256 Canal-st., near Broadway, 25 by 80 feet. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED OFFICES TO LET—OR A joint occupancy arranged with a first-class party; finest situation on Broadway. Address Box No. 4902, Post-office.

OFFICES, SINGLY AND IN SUITES, TO LET—In Chambers-st., near Chatham, and in vicinity. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT and offices in the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 9th-st. entrance.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
[illegible]
Capt. Leitch,
will sail from BOSTON for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, Nov. 3, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, Capt. Nicholson, from NEW-YORK, Nov. 17.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$80
Intermediate	40
Steerage	30

Passengers forwarded to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

[illegible] For freight, passage and other information, apply to LAWRENCE, GILES & CO., No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
[illegible]
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York [illegible]
OLYMPUS, Moir, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves [illegible]
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York [illegible]
EUROPA, [illegible] leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
[illegible]
Chief Cabin Passage [illegible] $132 50
Second Cabin Passage [illegible]
[illegible] E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, [illegible] QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) [illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned of their first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	[illegible]	Brooking	Friday, Nov. 20.
VIRGINIA	[illegible]	Grace	Friday, Dec. 4.
CAROLINA	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

These steamers have been built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Vessels. They have water-tight compartments, and classed [illegible] years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin [illegible] Payable in Currency.
Steerage [illegible]

[illegible] and accommodation unsurpassed by any other [illegible]

For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. [illegible]
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Oct. 31.

Rates of passage from New-York, First class, according to accommodation, $82 and $92. Steerage, found with good provisions, $35, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The splendid British iron Steamship
[illegible]
3,500 TONS, CAPT. W. H. PINKHAM,
WILL SAIL
ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 2 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$80
Second Cabin	50
Steerage	30

payable in U. S. Currency.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the office, No. [illegible] Broadway.
For freight apply to [illegible] No. 11 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship
ROANOKE,
[illegible] Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMER ROANOKE FOR HAVANA.

The steamer ROANOKE will be unavoidably detained until MONDAY, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock, when she will positively sail.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON
STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

FOR LIVERPOOL—TAPSCOTT'S LINE.
Ship MARIANNE NOTTEBOHM, sails Nov. 2.
Br. ship ATMOSPHERE, sails Nov. 5.
Br. ship ALBION, sails Nov. 9.
FOR LONDON—X LINE.
Ship ADRIATIC, sails Nov. 2.
For passage to or from London and Liverpool, or drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales at the lowest possible rates, apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

M. O. ROBERTS LINE, VIA PANAMA,
FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
On FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at noon.
The steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,
the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.
N. B.—Attention is called to the change of route.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

To sail on
SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.,
The new side-wheel United States steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, Commander.
Will sail, as above, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for Havana and New-Orleans SATURDAY, Nov. 14.
For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and splendid steamship
PERIT,
Capt. E. A. DELANCY,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 31,
At 3 o'clock P. M., precisely,
For NEW-ORLEANS direct.
For freight or passage—having elegant accommodations—apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN Indian Store, No. 858 Broadway, second story, between 13th and 14th sts., is filled with goods from China, India, Manila, Japan, and the American Indians, not to be found elsewhere, viz.: Silks, Satins, Shawls, Scarfs, India Muslins, Pineapple Dress Goods, elegant and new; also, plain white and colored Crapes, Coucan and Pongees, Lacquered Boxes, Desks, Tables, Canton China Vases, Tea Sets, unique Fans from China, and the newest styles from France; American Indian Fans, with birds and fancy bark work; also, suitable fancy articles for Europeans; Camphor, Sandal Wood and other Trunks and boxes. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues sent per mail. Visitors are welcome to examine our extensive stock without purchasing.

A FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR SALE.—McFARLAN & Co.'s Patent medium size, as good as new, except painting. Size 31 by 24 inches; height, 38 inches. Will be sold at a bargain. Price $80. Inquire No. 138 East Broadway, in the basement.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, 2nd floor, over Park Bank.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7¼.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M., Mail train for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. Express train, [illegible] Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Syosset, [illegible] For Hempstead at [illegible] For Jamaica, [illegible] stopping at all stations. Fare for this train at excursion rates. [illegible]

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave [illegible] FROM THIRTIETH-ST. [illegible] A. M. and 3:7 and [illegible] P. M. [illegible] Excursion Train to Yonkers [illegible] baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs. [illegible]

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS. [illegible] for Buffalo [illegible] P. M. [illegible] Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick. [illegible] daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, [illegible] principal stations. The [illegible] New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage [illegible] CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips [illegible] Long Branch at [illegible] On and after Monday, [illegible]

CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—[illegible] at 5:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., [illegible] 1:15 P. M. [illegible]

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips [illegible] and Long Branch at [illegible] with trains for all stations, [illegible] and intermediate stations. [illegible] SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave [illegible] A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.
Oct. 12, 1863. [illegible] DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, [illegible] For Dover Plains, [illegible] Croton Falls, 8.15, 10.30 A. M., 4 P. M. [illegible]
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

Extract teeth absolutely without pain, by the nitrous oxide gas. Administered by Dr. Colton, the original discoverer. Office No. 22 Bond-st.
GEO. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Thirty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging in Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging in Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River.

For flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

For building sewers as follows: One in Cannon-street, from Delancey to Stanton-street; one in Corlears-street, from Grand to South-street; one in Orchard-street, from Broome to Delancey.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, and upon the easterly side of Third-avenue to the extent of [illegible] of the block north and south of Thirty-fifth street; also all the pieces and parcels of land on both sides of Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Eighteenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River. Also lots known as Ward numbers fifty-seven, sixty-seven, sixty-eight and sixty-nine in block number six hundred and thirteen of the Twelfth Ward; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Cannon-street, from Delancey to Stanton-street; also all the lots or parcels of land on both sides of Monroe-street, Cherry-street, and the northerly side of Water-street, between Jackson and Corlears-street, and the lots or pieces of land on both sides of Corlears-street, from Monroe to Front-street; also all the lots, pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Orchard-street, between Delancey and Broome streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement of new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, October 23, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For a sewer in First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street.

For a sewer in Jones-street, from Fourth-street to Bleecker-street.

For a sewer in Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth streets.

For a receiving basin at the northeast corner of Varick and Downing streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, and upon the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on either side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets. All the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Jones-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets. Also, the plots or parcels of land on both sides of Broadway, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Also, all the plots or parcels of land on the north side of Forty-ninth-street to the extent of two hundred and seventy feet west of Broadway, and all those upon the south side of Fiftieth-street, to the extent of two hundred and eighty feet west of Broadway. Also, lots known as Ward numbers from one thousand four hundred and seventy-eight to and including one thousand four hundred and ninety. Also, Ward number one thousand five hundred and twenty-two, situate on the northerly side of Downing-street, east of Varick-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-House, Oct. 30, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL,

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, } Committee on
JAMES MURRAY, } Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD [illegible]

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, [illegible] Oct. 20, 1863.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE is [illegible]

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir JAMES CLARKE'S [illegible] Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. To married ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution. [illegible]

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE [illegible] DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway. [illegible] hospitals of London, [illegible] has cured more cases of [illegible] than all others combined. [illegible] he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. [illegible]

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS. [illegible] with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. [illegible] those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c. [illegible] Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. [illegible] restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. [illegible] Dr. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, [illegible] and only effectual remedies in the world, guaranteed a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. [illegible] Send for a circular. Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular, sent free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, and cures all seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young men, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. Powers' invigorating essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224, New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excesses, self-abuse, the influence of climate or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is four weeks. Failure is impossible. [illegible] securely packed [illegible] PHILIP ROLAND, No. 447 Broome-st., One door west from Broadway, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 250 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if he had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system when manhood has been impaired. Proceed at Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some fitful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. His popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

DR. HUMPHREYS, AUTHOR OF HUMPHREYS' Homeopathic Specifics, is daily consulted at his office and rooms, No. 562 Broadway, personally and by letter, for all diseases of the human system.

GEO. M. TRACY, AGENT NEWLY-IMPROVED yoke, perfect fitting shirt manufactory, No. 101 William-st. Shaker flannel under-shirts and drawers; English merino under-shirts and drawers; lamb's wool shirts and drawers; hosiery, gloves, neckties, fine silk scarfs, Cardigan jackets; large assortment low prices.

WANTED—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1861. Address H., Box No. 191 Times Office, stating price.